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## Gunmen Seize Mosque in Mecca; Pakistanis Attack U.S. Embassy

Anti-American violence swept Pakistan and the Grand Mosque in Mecca was seized by an extremist Moslem sect as the Iran crisis spilled across borders. In Tehran, Iranians threatened to kill their U.S. hostages if the United States attempts to release them by force and a U.S. naval task force steamed toward the region. In Pakistan, thousands of Moslems, enraged by an ambiguous television report suggesting that non-Moslems were responsible for the Mecca raid, attacked

and burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, killing a marine guard. The siege ended after six hours when Pakistani troops fought their way into the embassy compound and freed about 100 Americans. The United States Cultural Center and an American Express office in Rawalpindi were also burned and mobs attacked the U.S. consulate in Karachi and rioted in Lahore. Rioting Pakistanis attributed their fury to the attack on the mosque in Mecca, which they blamed on the

United States. In the Iranian holy city of Qom, a statement from the Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters held the United States and Israel responsible for the mosque takeover, although no evidence was presented. The U.S. State Department called the accusation "a lie." The mosque in Mecca was apparently captured by about 100 followers of a fundamentalist sect who believe their leader is a mahdi — a redeemer. The Saudi Arabian National Guard surrounded the mosque

but held back for fear of endangering hostages inside and damaging the structure. Reports said there were dead and wounded, but it was not clear how many. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of Iranians, whipped to a frenzy by the ayatollah's anti-American rhetoric, marched in front of the U.S. embassy in Tehran in support of Iranians inside who are holding the hostages to force the return of the shah. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union warned against military intervention.

### Hostages Taken at Shrine; Saudi Troops Set for Raid

RIYADH, Saudi Arabia, Nov. 21 (AP) — Armed members of a disident Moslem sect continued to hold hostages inside the Grand Mosque of Mecca tonight, but Saudi troops had the situation under control and were in position for an assault, the Saudi Interior Ministry said.

The ministry indicated that the seizure of Islam's holiest shrine was strictly an act by religious zealots and had no connection with events in Iran.

Earlier accounts said that Saudi forces had recaptured the mosque in Mecca, 480 miles southwest of here, and had freed some of the hostages after an assault. The Interior Ministry said, however, that the Saudi forces were acting with caution out of fear of harming the hostages or damaging the building, where thousands of Moslems had come in observance of Islamic holy days.

It did not say how many invaders and hostages were inside the mosque. Other reports said that many as 100 attackers had seized about 150 hostages.

The earlier reports, from Saudi sources at an Arab League meeting in Tunis, said that Saudi troops had recaptured the main area of the shrine and freed most of the hostages, but that a few invaders were holding out in the upper reaches of the two-story mosque.

The Interior Ministry statement, broadcast by the official state radio and attributed to the interior minister, Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz, indicated no assault. It said that there was no indication that the seizure of the mosque and the hostages "was connected with certain nationalities."

"What is firm, however, is that these people have deviated from the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

### Self-Proclaimed Prophet Said to Lead Mecca Attack

By John Kiefer

TEHRAN, Nov. 21 (NYT) — The bloody raid on the holiest site in the Moslem world yesterday was led by a man who had been wandering about Mecca for several days claiming to be the 12th, or hidden, imam of the Shiite Moslem sect, according to a pilgrim returning here who witnessed the assault.

At least 80 people are believed to have been killed when Saudi Arabian troops assaulted the Masjid-ul-Haram Mosque, the destination of the pilgrimage each faithful Moslem must take during his lifetime.

The Saudi Arabian authorities immediately cut all telephone and Telex communications with the outside world. Official details of the incident are sketchy.

The witness returning here from the pilgrimage, or haj, said the man and a band of more than 100 armed followers attacked the huge mosque before dawn yesterday, just after morning prayers.

He seized the microphone from the mullah in charge of the mosque, and proclaimed himself to be the returned 12th imam while his followers bolted the door. A large body of

troops quickly assembled, cleared the streets and soon began shooting, according to the account of this witness.

A key tenet of the Shiite branch of Islam is the existence of the 12th imam, or pontiff, who was hidden in a cave at the age of 10 about 11 centuries ago, and who will one day return. The return will mark the establishment of God's kingdom on earth.

The man who came as Mehdi Mo'add, the hidden imam, was described as appearing to be in his late twenties, dressed in a white shabby robe with a beard and longish hair not quite reaching his shoulders. The witness said he had talked with him about his claim to be the 12th imam for about three hours.

The witness, who asked that his name not be used, was an Iranian civil servant in his early thirties, neatly dressed in a white shirt and blue trousers. He was interviewed after arriving here on the special flight for pilgrims that arrives each afternoon during the month-long (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Smoke rises from the U.S. Embassy compound in Islamabad, Pakistan, after it was set afire Wednesday by Moslem students.

### Iranians Threaten to Slay Captives If U.S. Uses Force

From Agency Dispatches

TEHRAN, Nov. 21 — Moslem militants threatened today to kill the 49 remaining U.S. hostages and blow up the U.S. Embassy if the United States attempted to end the 18-day occupation of the compound by military intervention.

White House spokesman Jody Powell responded by warning Iran's leaders that they would be held "strictly accountable" if the militants harmed the hostages.

The Carter administration hinted yesterday that it would use military force against Iran if the hostages were not freed, and ordered the aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and five escorting warships to the Indian Ocean. Another U.S. task force, led by the carrier Midway, is about 600 miles south of the Gulf.

In a communique broadcast on Iranian state radio, the students occupying the embassy also warned that, "in the case of the slightest offense from the United States, all Americans resident in Iran will be in danger."

Addressed to Nation

The communique, addressed to the "struggling Iranian nation," said that the students were aware of the U.S. fleet movement and that "the United States has resorted to causing fear and issuing threats." The communique added, "We strongly warned the United States government that, if it felt the American threats are becoming real, we shall destroy all hostages at the U.S. Embassy." (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

### Guard Killed, 100 Rescued From Crowds in Islamabad

From Agency Dispatches

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Nov. 21 — Moslem students shouting "Kill the American dogs!" stormed and burned the U.S. Embassy here today, killing a Marine guard. Pakistani troops rescued about 100 U.S. citizens from the embassy compound.

Elsewhere in Pakistan, militants reacting to reports of the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, attacked U.S. buildings in Rawalpindi, Karachi and Lahore.

About 100 U.S. citizens at the burning embassy were trapped for five hours in a third-floor vault — actually a large room — but got out through an escape hatch on the roof and were taken away by Pakistani troops, the State Department said in Washington.

A department spokesman, Tom Reston, said that a Marine guard was killed in the siege but that the rest of the U.S. group was in good condition. "There are no further American casualties anywhere" in Pakistan, Mr. Reston said.

The dead Marine was identified as Cpl. Steven Crowley, 20, of Port Jefferson, N.Y. Witnesses said he was hit in crossfire between the attackers and Marine and Pakistani guards.

Powell Report

Jody Powell, President Carter's press secretary, said that Pakistani military forces sent two jeeps and a truck carrying soldiers armed with light machine guns and other weapons. He would not comment on why the Pakistani military had waited hours to react to the attack, although he indicated strongly that

U.S. officials had expected better protection of the embassy.

Mr. Powell also said that Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the Pakistani leader, "specifically asked that the president express on his behalf to the American people... his deep regret and apologies for the attack... [and] in particular his personal regret at the death of the American Marine..."

Mr. Carter thanked Gen. Zia for Pakistan's role in rescuing the U.S. citizens. He also sent personal messages to a number of world leaders asking for "increased security and protection for American embassies and personnel."

In a broadcast monitored in India, Gen. Zia urged restraint by Moslems and said that the seizure of the mosque in Mecca by gunmen reported to be Moslem zealots "had nothing to do with the Western world."

Mr. Carter thanked Gen. Zia for Pakistan's role in rescuing the U.S. citizens. He also sent personal messages to a number of world leaders asking for "increased security and protection for American embassies and personnel."

The attackers in Islamabad, battling Pakistani troops and chanting "Down with the dog Carter," were infuriated by news of the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca and claimed that it was the result of a U.S. conspiracy. The demonstration began when several hundred students, including numerous Iranians, began a protest meeting outside the embassy compound at noon. The demonstrators (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

### But Russia Opposes U.S. Intervention

### Soviet Radio Shifts Stand, Urges Freeing of Hostages

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IHT) — While warning against any military intervention in Iran, the Soviet Union has shifted its propaganda beamed at Iranians and has started urging the students in Tehran to release the hostages at the U.S. Embassy.

West European governments also have intensified their public criticism of Iran for holding the hostages. But officials in Europe refused to disclose any details of consultations on the possible next steps of U.S. policy in the Iranian crisis.

In an apparent switch toward a more conciliatory Kremlin policy concerning the U.S. Embassy seizure, the National Voice of Iran — which broadcasts in Persian from the Soviet Union — said last night that releasing the hostages would be a political gain because it would show that Iran was not a terrorist country.

U.S. officials, commenting on the broadcast monitored in Washington, said that it marked "a 180-degree shift" from the Soviet-controlled radio station's previous support of the embassy takeover. The United States protested two weeks ago to Moscow about the station's broadcasts, which contradicted the Soviet Union's opposition to the hostage seizure as expressed in the UN Security Council.

Meanwhile, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, asked today in Spain about a possible U.S. military intervention in Iran, said that "nobody should intervene from outside in the internal affairs of Iran." He said that the Soviet Union "hoped for a satisfactory solution" to the crisis, but he declined to supply any details about Soviet attitudes toward U.S. policy in Iran.

Referring to U.S. hints of the possible use of force, Gromyko commented tonight that the Carter administration's position "is getting more rigid."

West European governments today intensified their criticism of Iran and their calls for the release of the hostages, but there was no official reaction in European capitals to the hints of possible U.S. military intervention.

France, breaking its official silence on the crisis, criticized Iran and said: "Whatever the emotion felt by the Iranian people, no motive can justify taking an embassy

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## A Confident Indira Gandhi Again Drives to Lead India

By Jonathan Power

NEW DELHI (IHT) — Indira Gandhi, who on Jan. 3 will attempt to regain the prime ministership she lost nearly three years ago, says her main goal is to restore law and order and to reduce poverty.

In a wide-ranging recent interview, she expressed her view of how she was swept out of office at the end of a 20-month "emergency" period which included suspended electoral and press freedoms and the jailing of political opponents.

Mrs. Gandhi, with resilient self-assurance, was optimistic about her chances. She acknowledged that political commentators had predicted that she would never return to office and observed:

"The political commentators have always been proved wrong."

Excerpts from the interview:

Power: You now seem to be an extraordinarily potent electoral force, yet it was only two years ago that many political commentators were writing you off. What has changed?

Mrs. Gandhi: Nothing has changed except that the political commentators have always been proved wrong. Straightaway, I was aware that the people felt there had been a mistake. And we have won most of the by-elections that have taken place during these two years.

Q. What do you now see as the priorities at home and abroad? What would you do as prime minister if elected?

A. That depends on the situation in the country at that moment. Basically, the major problem for India is poverty and economic backwardness. But today something else has become more important, because there is inner chaos. No program for the removal of poverty can be put into effect unless there is a security of life and limb for the people. The most important thing is to bring back law and order; after that, to bring down prices...

Q. Does it follow that it would be necessary to have another state of emergency?

A. No. The emergency was a shock treatment in a very special situation, which is not going to recur in history. It was after the Bangladesh War. Any war imposes a sudden and tremendous burden on a country. It was preceded by vast inflows of refugees from East Pakistan. Not only had they disrupted our financial situation but the whole social and administrative situation.

In Bengal we had more refugees than local people. Then we had the prisoners of war which we kept for about a year or so... This was followed by two years of very severe drought. It was also the time when there was the serious global financial crisis. Yet at this time our political opponents decided to bring down the government — not waiting for the elections, but to bring it down unconstitutionally and undemocratically.

They forced the Gujarat Assembly to be dissolved by coercing people to resign — sometimes at the point of a gun... In the meantime, confidence had been completely eroded because the press here, as it always has been, was solidly with the opposition. Most of the national press belongs to our industrialists, who always quarrel with whatever feeble attempts we make to bring about socialism. So really we had a situation in which the government was hardly functioning. Professor [Kenneth] Galbraith called it, I think, "functioning chaos." The emergency was the only constitutional step we could take.

Q. One of the triggers for the emergency was your own legal position. You were charged with electoral malpractices. What would happen if you were prime minister again and the courts, which are considering charges against you, found you or your son Sanjay guilty?

A. What are the charges against me? They are absolutely ridiculous.

Q. If they did find you guilty, would you then use extraordinary powers in that situation, another emergency?

A. If you mean do I want to hang on to the chair in

that situation, I do not. I do not want to be prime minister, guilty or no. That is not the question. The question is that the country comes first. People realize that this present ruling group has no concern for the country. In two and a half years they have brought us at every point to ruin, politically, socially, economically and internationally. We have no standing left at all abroad.

Q. And what if they find your son Sanjay, against whom the charges are more serious, guilty?

A. If they find Sanjay guilty, presumably he will go to jail.

Q. Even if you are the prime minister?

A. Yes, certainly.

Q. Sanjay is highly unpopular with ordinary Indians because of the compulsory sterilization program. Do you feel that this is a weight around your neck?

A. No. This has been the propaganda.

Firstly, sterilization was not Sanjay's program. It was a government program which was begun in 1947 when we became independent... You say I work closely with Sanjay and that I continue to work closely with him. I did not work closely with him at any time. Sanjay had nothing whatsoever to do with the political policies except for his programs, which were entirely unpolitical — illiteracy, tree plantation, antipollution and anti-Indian customs such as dowry.

Q. In your letter to the president of India in which you asked him to declare a proclamation of emergency, you wrote, "Information has reached us that there is imminent danger to the security of India... by internal interference." The commission [of former Minister of Justice J.C. Shah] that investigated the emergency could find nothing to confirm that any ministry, or the intelligence bureau or the army or the police, had given you information that demanded action that night.

A. Mr. Shah was ridiculous and farcical. He was not even prepared to listen to anybody who was saying something in my favor... Anybody wanting to say anything in my favor was just jeered down. Obviously if I didn't have the reports on the danger to the security of India I wouldn't have declared an emergency. Reports don't always come through the



Indira Gandhi

channels you mention. There is no one point at which the danger becomes big enough: It is a question of which straw will break the camel's back.

Q. The novelist V.S. Naipaul has said of your emergency: "It established no new moral basis of the society. It held out no promise for a better regulated future. It reinforced the, if anything, always desperate Hindu sense of the soul, the sense of encircling

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



Banner depicting President Carter as a devil is raised Tuesday by a crowd outside the U.S. Embassy in Tehran. The rally coincided with the start of the 15th Islamic century.

### U.S. Warned Again

### U.S. Asks Leaders to Give Better Embassy Security

By Fred Paris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (IHT) — President Carter, in the face of mounting anti-American violence in the Moslem world, today followed up on his warning to U.S. leaders to give better security for U.S. embassies and warning Iran it would be held "strictly accountable" for the safety of all Americans.

A new warning followed a stern House statement last night that armed forces might be used to force a peaceful solution, and if the American hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are not freed, as Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran's religious leader, threatens.

FOR Ayatollah Khomeini demands turn to Iran for criminal trial. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the shah, who is in New York, is being treated for cancer. Revolutionary leader said yes that if the United States does turn him, "it is possible" the shah may be tried and punished.

Carter said that such a trial

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## Bombing Iran's Oil Fields Listed

## U.S. Studies Armed Action If Hostages Are Executed

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — President Carter has a wide range of military options open to him in the unlikely event he resorts to force of arms to punish Iran for its treatment of U.S. hostages.

Military officials, in going down a list of possibilities in order of severity, start with the bombing of Iranian oil fields and end with the destruction of the F-14 fighters the United States sold to Iran.

But either the difficulty or the consequences of the various military actions prompted sources to predict that, unless the hostages are shot, the president will opt for other forms of retaliation.

If the hostages were killed, said one flag officer, any of the punitive plans now in the bottom drawer could turn into military orders. But he stressed he did not expect this to happen.

Among the military possibilities mentioned:

• Navy aircraft carriers could steam into the Gulf and launch fighter-bombers to attack Iran's oil fields. One government official said it would take years for Iran to recover from such a blow. "It would take their money away from them," is the way he put it.

But, along with the military risks, such as confrontation with the Soviet Union, would be the diplomatic ones. Old friends, such as Japan and West Germany, would be angered by the loss of the source of much of their oil. New ones, such as Egypt and Saudi Arabia, might feel

compelled to protest such an act. Saudi Arabia could end up joining an Arab oil embargo against the United States, officials warned.

• Another bombing option, which government specialists believe would cause less of an international backlash than attacking the oil fields themselves, would be to strike the Gulf island of Kharg, the loading center for Iran's oil exports. Here, too, a raid would be a blow to Iran's economy. But it also would cost oil for several nations friendly to the United States.

• An easier target and one that would cause the least international furor, as some officials see it, would be the 77 Navy F-14 fighters still believed to be in Iran. The idea here would be to destroy the planes on the ground so that the jets' advanced technology would not fall into Soviet hands if Communists emerged dominant from the current turmoil in Iran.

Of the 80 F-14s sold to the shah, two crashed and one is in storage at the Grumman plant on Long Island. Sixty-one of the remaining 77 planes are believed to be in Isfahan and the other 16 at Shiraz.

Only a few of the F-14s are believed to be in flying condition because of the lack of spare parts and the Iranians' failure to keep the complicated systems in working order. So they would pose little threat to an attacker, officials say.

One F-14 expert, when asked if U.S. pilots could fly the planes out of Iran, said, "Nobody in his right mind would try that." The source said it would take about 30 days to put the planes in flying condition. He acknowledged that it would be relatively easy to destroy the F-14s on the ground by a quick air strike, the way the Israelis destroyed the Egyptian Air Force in the Six Day War of 1967.

• Bombing the city of Qom, where the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini lives, was characterized as a remote possibility. Capturing Khomeini and holding him hostage sounds like just retribution, agreed one official when the question was asked, but he said too many things could go wrong.

The United States has the aircraft carrier Midway in the Arabian Sea, along with armed escorts. This battle group could reach the Gulf in a hurry if President Carter decides to rattle the saber or attempt to stop Iranian oil exports.

Military officials said Iran is so far from any U.S. land base that Navy planes flying off carriers are in the best position to inflict quick punishment.

• It would take helicopters flying off carriers to try an Entebbe-type raid with ground troops, officials said. Here again, the distances are too great to make this an attractive option. Also, such an operation would suffer high casualties, they added.

None of those military actions makes any sense, military officials said, as long as the hostages are not harmed.

In that sense, they said, the military establishment has been frustrated the same way civilian police are handicapped when a hijacker holds a plane full of passengers at gunpoint. Any rash action risks the lives of those under the gun. But the whole picture changes once the trigger is pulled.



KITTY HAWK — The U.S. aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk, shown off South Korea earlier this month, has been sent to

the Indian Ocean with five escort vessels in reaction to the Iranian crisis. The carrier had been based in the Philippines.

## U.S. Asks Leaders to Give Better Embassy Security

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maining U.S. hostages and blow up the embassy. They said in a statement that "the smallest military aggression against Iran will also threaten the lives of all Americans residing in Iran."

In response to this, White House spokesman Jody Powell said: "The government of the United States has already stated very clearly that the government of Iran will be held strictly accountable for the safety of American citizens, and it would be a most serious mistake for anyone to doubt that statement."

This was echoed on Capitol Hill by senators who were briefed by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on the violence in Iran, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Powell called the statements alleging U.S. involvement in the

Mecca incident "totally false." He continued:

"They were certainly and without doubt known to be false at the time that they were made. And I think no one would question the fact that those who make such statements will in the end be held accountable for any consequences that flow from such statements."

Mr. Powell said the Islamabad attack was provoked by such false reports. However, he added that the Khomeini statement was broadcast 90 minutes after the Pakistani mob assaulted the U.S. Embassy.

"Mischievous-Making"

At the State Department, spokesman Hoddie Carter 3d said Ayatollah Khomeini's charge "is indicative of the mischievous-making occurring in the region" and was "totally false, demagogic, a lie."

Mr. Carter, meantime, personally thanked Pakistani President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq for his government's action in rescuing and evacuating the besieged Americans.

After talking early this morning with Mr. Vance, Mr. Carter sent personal messages to a number of world leaders asking for "increased security and protection for American embassies and personnel."

Mr. Vance, after briefing key members of Congress on the latest violence, summoned the ambassadors of 30 Moslem countries to an urgent meeting focused on the Islamabad attack. Officials said the hostages in Iran were also discussed.

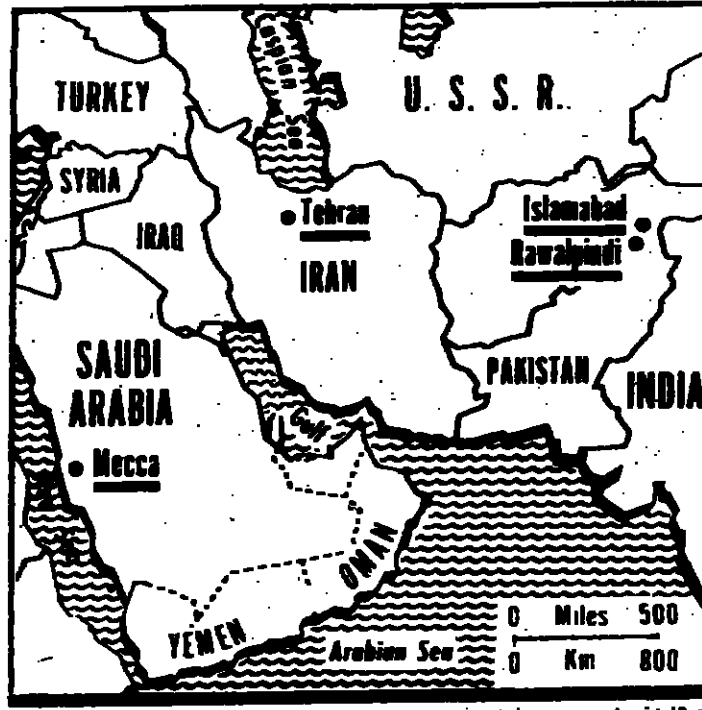
Afterward, Pakistani Ambassador Sultan Mohammed Khan said he told Mr. Vance that "we deeply regret the loss of the Marine" and noted that "there have been some casualties on the Pakistani side" in Islamabad. The disorders also resulted in destruction of U.S. cultural centers in Rawalpindi and Lahore.

## S. Africa Ford Fires 700 Black Workers

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, Nov. 21 (UPI) — The Ford Motor Co. today summarily fired more than 700 black workers who staged a wildcat strike at the Strandale assembly plant — the fourth walk-out at the plant in three weeks.

As the Strandale workers streamed out of the factory, another 1,400 black workers at two other Ford plants in the city staged a boycott of canteen facilities in apparent sympathy with the fired employees.

The assembly plant workers stopped work when Ford officials posted notices that said refusal to do "reasonable overtime" would be regarded as "a formal resignation."



Map indicates sites of latest turmoil in Moslem countries.

## Soviet Radio Shifts Stand, Urges Freeing of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

and treating its personnel as hostages. The statement, issued by the French government after a Cabinet meeting, called on the Iranian authorities to "renounce methods that the entire international community cannot help but condemn."

French officials said that they had decided to issue the statement because the hostage crisis, which they initially had hoped might be solved quickly, remained deadlocked.

European Economic Community foreign ministers last night issued a similarly worded condemnation of Iran after a meeting in Brussels.

Portugal also issued a condemnation.

Although the European governments' statements focused on the issue of taking diplomats hostage, there were unconfirmed hints of more active European support behind the scenes.

In Washington, U.S. officials were quoted earlier as saying that European governments were being helpful to the Carter administration, but that this cooperation would be less effective if it were publicized.

Closely Informed

Anxious to secure European support for any future U.S. moves in the crisis, the Carter administration has kept its allies closely informed about its actions so far, diplomats in Europe said, but without asking for more overt European action. Most leading European newspapers have published editorials calling for their governments to provide stronger public support for the United States, but U.S. diplomats appeared to be satisfied with the level of cooperation so far.

A U.S. official said: "We are getting lots of consultation and sympathy, but any actual policy coordination is being tightly held at a high level."

French officials confirmed that the French Embassy in Tehran was providing communications facilities for the U.S. charge d'affaires, Bruce Laing. He is a virtual prisoner at the Iranian Foreign Ministry but can contact other diplomats by telephone.

Officials in Europe expressed doubts that the United States would intervene militarily in Iran unless the U.S. hostages were harmed or unless Saudi Arabia or some other oil-producing nation was threatened.

## Pakistani Students Attack U.S. Embassy

(Continued from Page 1)

dispersed, but later a group of armed students returned. The brunt of their attack was on the main gate of the compound, where a group battled with U.S. Marine guards before breaking through. Another group fought their way through the rear entrance to the compound.

Students got fire to more than 50 cars in the embassy parking lot, sending up huge clouds of black smoke. Witnesses also said that they heard an explosion and gunshots. Two Pakistanis suffered head and leg injuries.

At the height of the attack, thousands of slogan-chanting demonstrators surrounded the compound, a series of modern brick buildings surrounded by a thick, 10-foot wall. The complex comprises an American Center, the chancery and housing for junior officers.

Rioters also attacked the Bank of

America building in Islamabad.

In Rawalpindi, just south of Islamabad, groups burned the American Cultural Center, an American Express office and the British Council Library.

The American Cultural Center was showing a film this morning when a crowd began to stone the building. Officials in the center ordered all guests and staff to leave. Later in the day, the crowd launched another attack against the center, burning it to the ground.

Police stood by during the Rawalpindi attacks and firefighters

Miller to Visit Gulf Area

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — Treasury Secretary William Miller leaves tomorrow on a five-day trip to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait.

## Resists Demands for Inquiry

## Thatcher: Former Leader Told of Blunt's Confession

By Richard Blystone

LONDON, Nov. 21 (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told Parliament today that contrary to previous reports security chiefs did not leave government leaders in the dark on the spying of Anthony Blunt, a former royal art adviser.

Resisting demands for a public inquiry into security leaks and the shielding of known Russian agents, Mrs. Thatcher said three former prime ministers knew of Mr. Blunt's 1964 confession to passing British counterintelligence information to the Soviet Union during World War II.

She said that former Prime Ministers James Callaghan, Harold Wilson, and Edward Heath, and the home secretary to Prime Minister Lord Alec Douglas Home — who was in office when Mr. Blunt confessed — all knew of the confession and the immunity.

Lord Home has denied knowledge of Mr. Blunt's activities. Mrs. Thatcher said that Lord Home's secretary at first denied it but later recalled the incidents when his memory was refreshed.

Widespread Outrage

The shielding of Mr. Blunt for 15 years after he was granted immunity in exchange for his confession has caused widespread outrage in Britain, and claims that he was protected because he belonged to the upper-class establishment.

"There is no doubt that British interests were seriously damaged by his activities," Mrs. Thatcher said. But she added it was unlikely British lives or military operations were endangered.

Mrs. Thatcher rejected suggestions that security officials had acted improperly but she said that she has given instructions that she is to be fully informed of any important security developments and the granting of any immunities.

The prime minister's statement contradicted Mr. Blunt's claims yesterday that he had given the Soviet Union nothing of major value.

Other Probes

In the interviews with reporters after he had emerged from hiding, Mr. Blunt also said that he had acted out of anti-fascist idealism and had kept quiet after becoming disillusioned so as not to betray spy friends. He refused to name other spies who might be still at large or to give other details on grounds they were classified.

Mrs. Thatcher said other persons besides Mr. Blunt were investigated in connection with the Guy Burgess, Donald Maclean, Harold (Kim) Philby spy scandal of the 1950s and early 60s and that a number "left the public service or were transferred to work which did not involve access to classified information."

But she refused to give names or the numbers involved. A former intelligence official has said as many as eight persons were involved in the case of the three spies, who all fled to the Soviet Union.

"I am satisfied that all appropriate steps were taken to safeguard national security," Mrs. Thatcher said.

The prime minister said that the security services have "no evidence which could be used as the basis of prosecution against Blunt," and that the art historian had given valuable information to security officials about Soviet intelligence activity.

Addressing the question why Mr.

Blunt was allowed to keep knighthood and his post as adviser to Queen Elizabeth, Thatcher said:

"The queen's private secretary asked what action the queen advised to take if Blunt confessed. He was told that the queen advised to take no action. Any action would of course have also been Blunt's former Russian contacts and others who were already under suspicion to the fact that he had confessed and could be given information to our security services."

She did not say whether queen had been told of Mr. Blunt's confession. The queen stripped Blunt of his knighthood when news broke last week.

## U.S. Warns Over Force

(Continued from Page 1)

once... and the embassy, was a place for espionage, a blow up."

The threats were made as dozens of thousands of Iranian fled near the embassy. Ayatollah Khomeini had called on this first day of the 15th century.

Ayatollah Bani-Sadr, the foreign minister of Iran, said that the United States should worry too much about the threatened trials of the U.S. hostages. He pointed out that trials would be for publicity purposes, not for conviction and punishment.

In an interview broadcast on U.S. television network, he said he didn't think that a tribunal could place in order to judge diplomatic and American personnel. And to try does not mean to condemn to execute the punishment imposed by the tribunal because the American government of us to neglect the legitimate demands of our people and to international rights, then the U.S. has to understand who these matters really are."

Mr. Bani-Sadr also said the crisis might come closer to action if the United States acknowledged possible wrongdoings. Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, and submitted question to an impartial third such as the United Nations.

Attack in Mecca

Meanwhile, Ayatollah Khomeini's office today condemned the result of "criminal American imperialism," an armed attack, Islam's holiest shrine at Mecca, allegedly by Moslems. "It is no longer guessing that this is the work of the criminal American imperialism which, by such tricks, was split the solid Moslem ranks," statement said.

Arab leaders at an Arab League summit meeting today condemned comment on the seizure of Grand Mosque at Mecca, Saudi Arabia, but Arabs elsewhere pressed anger and consternation. Delegates from 20 nations and Palestine Liberation Organization were kept under tight security, refused to discuss the takeover in Tehran of the mosque. But Egyptian Foreign Ministry condemned the takeover of the mosque as a "terrorist criminal act."

## Hostages Held by Gunmen At Mecca's Grand Mosque

(Continued from Page 1)

teachings of our religion," the statement said.

The invaders were identified as Mahdist Moslems, who believe in the imminent coming of a new savior. They have doctrinal links to the Shiites, the majority Moslem sect in Iran.

The term "certain nationalities" in Interior Ministry statement apparently referred to earlier reports abroad that the attackers might have been Iranian pilgrims to Mecca, the birthplace of Mohammed, or Shiite supporters of the Iranian leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini.

Earlier today, in a statement broadcast in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeini linked the attack to the United States. He said that it is "not beyond guessing that this is the work of the criminal by criminal American imperialism... and international Zionism."

However, the Egyptian agency said in a dispatch from Arab summit in Tunis that two persons had been killed and 10 wounded when Saudi forces entered the mosque. It said that two gunmen had been arrested.

Before that, the Japanese Embassy in Riyadh was quoted as saying that about 10 persons were taken when the gunmen seized the mosque and took up to 150 hostages during dawn prayers yesterday — the eve of the 15th century of the Islamic lunar calendar.

Sources in Tunis said that the invaders arrived unarmed, but supplied with weapons from a truck that pulled up outside the mosque. The assailants immediately began firing at the unarmed guards to control of the mosque, the source said.

Belgian King in Abidjan

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast, Nov. 21 (Reuters) — King Baudouin of Belgium arrived today for a four-day visit to the West Coast. President Felix Houphouët-Boigny greeted him at the airport.

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## 13 Meet Press

## reed U.S. Hostage Reads Statement by Iran Captors

ESSADEN, West Germany, Nov. 21 (AP) — Thirteen American hostages appeared before reporters today and one of them read a statement by their Iranian captors. The statement, which was read by a man named Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah, said that the captors would not allow the hostages to leave the country, and that they would not allow the hostages to attend the former ruler's funeral.

The statement repeated Iranian claims that the United States was behind the overthrow of the shah, and that the shah was a puppet of the United States. It also said that the captors would not allow the hostages to leave the country, and that they would not allow the hostages to attend the former ruler's funeral.

The following message is from the Iranian students who participated in the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran to the American people. "We are sorry that we have provided this information to the world, but we have no choice. We are sorry that we have provided this information to the world, but we have no choice. We are sorry that we have provided this information to the world, but we have no choice."

**Honduran Police Reportedly Beat Nicaraguan Aides**  
GUATEMALA, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Honduran police reportedly beat and arrested four Nicaraguan aides in a city here yesterday. The aides were being taken to a police station for questioning.

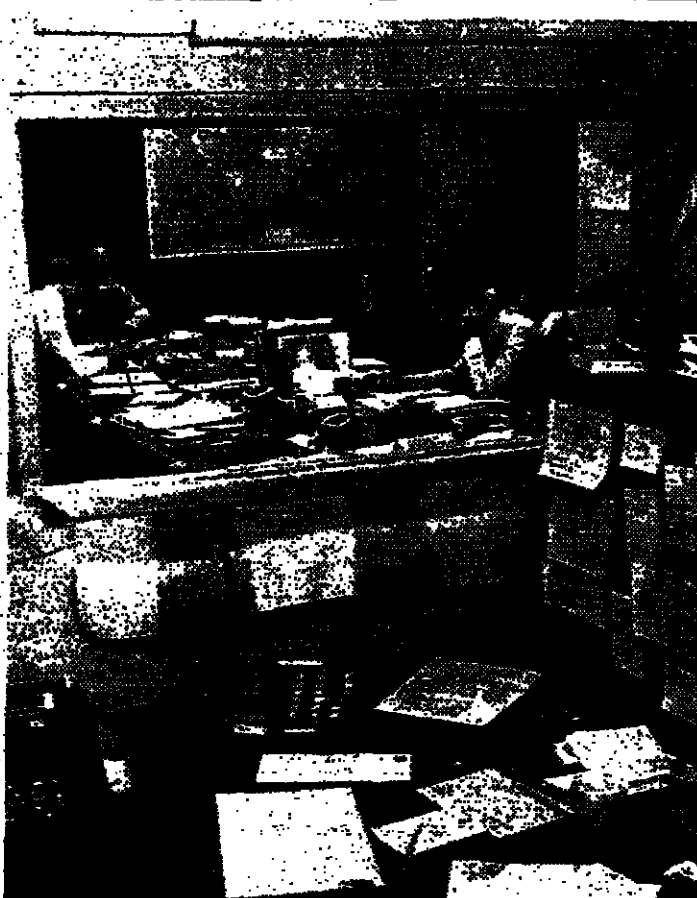
**Iran Asks Oil Firms to Halt Payments Using U.S. Banks**  
TEHRAN, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Iran's oil ministry asked oil companies to halt all payments to U.S. banks and to use only Iranian banks for all transactions. The ministry said that it was taking this action because of the U.S. embargo on oil exports to Iran.

**Gunfire in Moslem**  
A shooting incident in a mosque in Tehran resulted in the death of a man and the wounding of several others. The police are investigating the incident.

**Collision Avoided Over San Diego**  
SAN DIEGO, Nov. 21 (AP) — An airplane barely missed colliding with a small plane Sunday as it flew over a crowded stadium. The small plane was flying low over the stadium, and the larger plane was flying just above it.

**Ramsey Clark Urged Iran Aides To Seek Damages From Shah**  
NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — Before President Carter sent him to Iran, Ramsey Clark wrote a letter to Iranian officials advising them on how to seek damages from the shah, his family and his confederates. Clark said that the shah was responsible for the deaths of many Americans and that his family and confederates were also responsible.

**Red Brigades Kill 2 Genoa Policemen**  
GENOA, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Red Brigades terrorists killed two carabinieri here today, raising to nine the number of police officers slain by leftist gunmen this year. The terrorists were seen running away from the scene of the killings.



Three members of the Iran Working Group take phone calls at their desks at the State Department in Washington. The task force works in three rooms near the secretary of state's office.

## Too Busy for Pessimism

### U.S. Crisis Center for Iran: Faceless, Controlled Chaos

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — Jack Tuohy was on his back installing a dishwasher in his Rockville, Md., home when the telephone rang. It was Sunday, Nov. 4. The U.S. Embassy in Tehran had just been taken over and would be taken over again. Since then, the days have been a blur of 16-hour shifts, ringing phones, unanswered messages, clacking ticker-tape machines, and the constant, controlled chaos of the Iran Working Group's crowded office.

"My kids want to know how come we don't send in the Marines," said Mr. Tuohy, a State Department spokesman. "I tell them we're doing the best we can." He says that the Iran Working Group is "optimistic" and that they are "too busy to be pessimistic."

**Dark Circles**  
It is 12:10 a.m. in Tehran. 3:40 p.m. in Washington. Three women and six men, some in shirt-sleeves and all with dark circles under their eyes, sit at a large table piled with paper and coffee mugs. Everyone is on the phone. Maps of Iran and Tehran and a blackboard with names and numbers on it decorate the wall. The voices are low and people rush in and out with telegrams and other messages.

**Non-Communists Run Strongly in Peking Election**  
PEKING, Nov. 21 (AP) — A 25-year-old street cleaner led the field of winners and non-Communists ran strongly in China's first freely contested elections in 25 years. Nearly 38 percent of the 348 seats in Peking's east city district were won by non-Communists, the Chinese news agency reported. Party members won 218 seats, or 62.6 percent, while the rest went to a variety of candidates, including minorities.

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## As Aging Missiles Become a Problem

### Congress Asks Pentagon to Study Titan-2s' Safety

By Walter Pincus  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — The biggest missile in the U.S. arsenal has grown so old and so tricky to handle that it may be more of a threat to its Air Force crews than to the Russians. Congress has quietly asked the Pentagon to look into its safety problems. At the same time, the 17-year-old Titan-2 is so big that, despite the fact that only 54 of them remain, they constitute a third of the land-based nuclear destructive power the United States could throw against an enemy.

Thus, at a time when critics accuse the administration of permitting the nation to fall behind the Soviet Union in deliverable destruction, decommissioning the Titan poses a political problem. Interviews with officials at the White House, the Pentagon and on Capitol Hill indicate a feeling that the giant liquid-fueled intercontinental ballistic missile is today less a dangerous weapon than a dangerous symbol in the often irrational strategic arms race.

**Why Operational?**  
Why are these aging missiles kept operational seven years after they originally were scheduled for retirement? Interviews with key White House and Pentagon officials indicate the primary reasons are political rather than military.

Phaseout of the Titan-2s was announced publicly early in 1967. At that time, the Air Force said it would halt the purchase of new missiles for test purposes. "They became obsolete in 1971," a former officer in the Air Force missile program said recently. "They never were considered reliable," he said, and "never in a meaningful way fit into our force planning."

But the United States had hopes the Titan-2 could be traded for the Soviet Union's heavy missiles in arms-control negotiations, a White House aide recently said. To date, however, the Russians have not bitten.

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## In Rating Presidential Candidates

### Feminists Urge Firm Stand on U.S. Vote

By Marlene Cimon  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 — A group of feminist leaders, declaring that "promises are not enough this time," called on U.S. women yesterday to withhold their support from presidential candidates until the candidates demonstrate with actions their commitment to women's issues. The women also said that they would sit out the election next year if necessary.

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la chrysothèque  
**ZOLOTAS**

ATHENS: 10, PANEPSTIMOU AV.  
GREEK MUSEUMS  
ASTIR PALACE HOTELS  
HYDRA: RHODES CRETE: DELPHI  
GREECE AIRPORT DUTY AND TRAVEL SHOPS  
PARIS: 370, RUE SAINT HONORE  
INTERNATIONAL  
ZOLOTAS GOLD & JEWELRY  
MADRID: PRINCEPIAL

**Marlboro**

The number one selling cigarette in the world.



## In Political Reprisal

## Cabinet Aide Would Deny Federal Funds to Chicago

By Ernest Holsendolph

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (NYT) — A key member of the Carter Cabinet said yesterday that he would look for opportunities to deny federal funds to Chicago following Mayor Jane Byrne's decision to support Sen. Edward Kennedy's challenge to President Carter.

In a blunt discussion with reporters yesterday morning, Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt, who said that he is from the "political arm" of the Cabinet, declared that he had "lost confidence" in Mayor Byrne.

Federal transportation officials reported later yesterday that Chicago got more than \$386 million from the Department of Transportation in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30, of which about \$135 million reportedly was discretionary and thus, could have been withheld. The other funds were assigned to the city on the basis of automatic formulas based on population, need and other factors.

The Chicago mayor stunned Carter campaign forces last month when she announced support for Sen. Kennedy a few days after making statements interpreted as favoring re-election of the president.

Mr. Goldschmidt said yesterday that he had discussed his decision to take a hard look at Chicago funds with "responsible" White House officials, but he would not elaborate beyond saying that he had not talked to Hamilton Jordan, the president's chief political adviser.

He began his discussion of the Chicago issue by acknowledging

that the administration planned to focus discretionary federal funds on communities where officials "have confidence in the local procedures." Asked about his confidence in Chicago's Mayor Byrne, he said, "My confidence in her has gone down a great deal."

Comparing her to former Mayor Richard Daley, Mr. Goldschmidt said that the did not subscribe to the veteran's rule that a politician's word is his bond. "I wouldn't operate on that lady's word," he said. "I would say she has used up a lot of her capital."

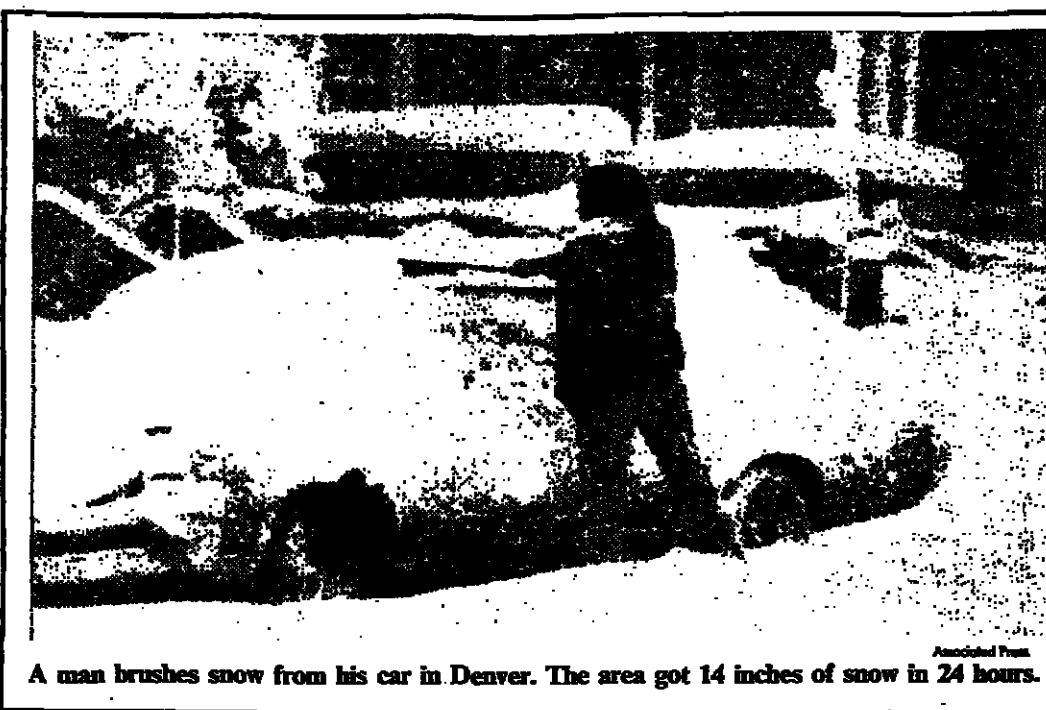
Mr. Goldschmidt said that he had not discussed with his colleagues in the Cabinet, especially the secretaries of Housing and Urban Development, and Health, Education and Welfare whether they plan also to be more tight-fisted with Mayor Byrne's administration.

"I would say, however, that my department probably has more discretionary funds than they have," Mr. Goldschmidt said.

Asked if the policy might not be harsh toward the city, Mr. Goldschmidt responded: "Ask the people whom Mayor Byrne has fired recently for supporting the administration."

A spokesman for Mayor Byrne had no immediate comment on the transportation chief's declarations, but he denied that "six to a dozen" firings by the mayor recently were political.

"They were more in the nature of budgetary cutbacks," said Robert Saigh, a member of the mayor's press relations staff.



A man brushes snow from his car in Denver. The area got 14 inches of snow in 24 hours.

## Heavy Blizzard Sets Snow Records in Western U.S.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21 (UPI) — One of the heaviest blizzards of the century covered the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains with more than 3 feet of snow today, disrupting industry and commerce but pleasing ski resort operators preparing for a Thanksgiving opening.

At least five deaths were blamed

on the storm, which spread heavy snows into the Plains states and upper Midwest and heavy rains into the southern Plains.

The 16.8 inches on the ground in Cheyenne, Wyo., late yesterday broke the record for snow in a single storm set at the turn of the century. Denver's 14-inch snowfall was the heaviest in a 24-hour period since 1957. Fort Collins, Colo., set a record with 18 inches, and Boulder, Colo., got 24 inches. Snow accumulations reached more than 3 feet in the mountains.

Wyoming Gov. Ed Herschler called out National Guard troops to

assist in the rescue of stranded travelers, including 50 motorists on an interstate highway south of Cheyenne.

## 2 Military Satellites Launched From U.S.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Nov. 21 (AP) — Two military communications satellites headed toward remote outposts in space today to join a network that carries secret and unclassified messages for U.S. defense forces and NATO members.

The satellites were launched last night on a Titan 3C rocket. They are to begin operating in January.

## "They are more into details than other airlines."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



 **Lufthansa**  
German Airlines

## Confident Gandhi Seeks Return

(Continued from Page 1)

threat, the need to hide and hoard." That is a pretty damning indictment of your emergency.

A. It's completely untrue. That's not a view of the average citizen. If it had been so, why are so many people saying that they wish we had emergency [status] now. Very few people were put in prison, and only those people who did wrong things had anything to fear.

Now it is true that some people took advantage of the emergency, did things either in their own names or my name, or Sanjay's name, which shouldn't have been done. The people were harassed by the police and so on, but still on a much smaller scale than has happened since the Janata Party came in. We were able to take up immediate steps to help the poor people.

If you think of democracy in the old sense of when a few people were citizens and the rest were slaves and they had no rights, well all right, we went against democracy. But if democracy is giving rights to all the people, then we strengthened democracy by a temporary curb on a few people.

Q. Since the time of your father, Jawaharlal Nehru, India has attempted to pursue a policy of non-alignment. Yet it is suggested that India under your leadership was lined up more with the Soviet Union, while Pakistan was more in alliance with the United States and China. Given the realities of international politics, can nonalignment really work?

A. It not only works, it is absolutely essential. It is not true to say that we are in alliance with the Soviet Union. Obviously if there is someone coming to help you out in a given situation then we will take that help. When we first wanted to set up our steel plant, we went to America, not the Soviet Union. When they refused to help us, we asked somebody else. When we wanted to look for oil, we first went to the American oil companies. They said, "You have no oil." But then the Soviet Union and Romania came and told us, "You have got a lot of oil." And they found it for us.

Every decision we take is on the merits of the case. If America decides that it's part of global strategy to help Pakistan, and Pakistan is attacking us with American weapons, surely there is going to be some reaction to it. But if there is any blame for that, it lies with the West.

Mr. [Henry] Kissinger made it clear: He said he couldn't do anything for India because he was desperately anxious to seal America's friendship with the Chinese. If Pakistan felt slighted, then his global strategy would be in jeopardy.

Q. Within four years or so the Chinese will have a new rail link that will enable them to get troops to your border quickly. Do you still see the Chinese as a major military threat, or do you trust the overtures of friendship that they have been making?

A. They have made no particular overtures of friendship recently. . . . It was I who started the friendship with China. In fact, I made all the first moves, even though there was no response. I felt it was important that we should lessen the tension and also that Asia should not be so divided. . . .

China's history has been one of aggression. India has never fought against any country outside our borders, but China has. All the bordering countries — Mongolia, Vietnam, Tibet — have had really bitter experiences. What do the Chinese gain? Why do they want more territories? This is something I can't understand.

Q. Is Kashmir ever going to stop being an issue between India and Pakistan? Would you have a plebiscite there, as your father promised many years ago?

A. That is the distortion in the Western press. There was agreement that first the troops would be withdrawn and then a plebiscite held. Well, the troops were never withdrawn, therefore there was no question of a plebiscite. But we have had elections there consistently along with the other elections. Pakistan has problems enough in dealing with its part of Kashmir. Whether or not they can retain that is a question.

Q. Commentators have noticed similarities between Indian foreign policy during your period in office and during the British reign. At both times India seemed bent on political hegemony in the subcontinent. They see the explosion of a nuclear device, the takeover of Sikkim, the Indian-Pakistani War as different aspects of a policy of hegemony.

A. On the contrary, our government has gone out of its way to help our neighbors to be strong in themselves. . . . here is nothing more dangerous than having weak neighbors; therefore our policy was to help them and be strong ourselves. As far as Pakistan is concerned, it is they who have attacked us. In fact, we were taken completely unaware in Kashmir when they attacked us.

In Bangladesh we were not taken unaware because there was a possibility that they might attack us. But it is they who bombed 11 of our cities before we moved any troops. When the Bangladesh crisis erupted, we didn't have troops on that side. I think that was a very grave negligence on our part. We should have seen the Bangladesh situation developing as it did develop. We only woke up to it when it actually happened.

Q. Let's talk a bit about Kissinger's book, "The White House Years," in which he maintains that the India-Pakistan War was unnecessary since East Pakistan was clearly about to be granted some form of autonomy. He agrees that Pakistan was responsible for some successes, but thinks your aim was not so much the righting of wrongs as the breakup of Pakistan.

A. So why didn't I break it up

then? What prevented me from breaking it up?

Q. He says he brought pressure on the Soviet Union to bring pressure on you, and that stopped you.

A. . . . The Soviet Union did not speak to me about the matter. No, we had no intention of doing anything with West Pakistan. I blame myself for not being more closely in touch with the situation in Bangladesh when it all erupted. It was just that period when we were very preoccupied with domestic politics in 1969. My party tried to expel me — in fact had expelled me. We had elections then. Immediately after the 1971 elections it happened. At that point I had only one concern — that every single refugee should get back to Bangladesh.

But later we did see that Bangladesh would not rest until it was free. I went to Europe and America to see if they could exert influence on Pakistan. There was a chance of stopping the war, but they did not want to say anything. As the situation developed we felt that the fighting was bound to come on our eastern side. The border can't be guarded all over. We could not stop the refugees from coming in because there were so many there. As I said, it was Pakistan's war.

Q. The Soviet Union and India signed the Soviet-Indian Friendship Treaty just six months before the outbreak of hostilities. Is Kissinger right in suggesting that that gave you the confidence to go ahead with the war?

A. There was no question of going to war in August — that situation developed much later.

Q. Kissinger's words were, I think, "It put a light to a powder keg."

No. That is not at all true. I can't understand a country like America being so afraid of the Soviet Union. I don't know whether they have an inferiority complex or what it is. This is what distorts the whole view of what is happening everywhere in the world and this is what has brought America to its present state. America could have had a tremendous influence in the world because its technology is so far ahead. But it is not able to play that role because of its wrong assessments, whether it is Mr. Kissinger's or anybody else's.

The Soviet Union wanted me to sign this treaty a long time ago. I didn't see how it would add to our friendship. . . . but after the Bangladesh situation, there was a feeling that every country is against us, and the Pakistanis even put out propaganda that the Soviet Union was backing them. In that situation I did feel that for the country's morale as a whole it was good to know that we had a friend, and that was the sole purpose.

Q. Do you think America is obsessed with its policy of opening to China to the point of making serious mistakes and misjudgments?

A. It is obsessed with the Soviet Union. China is a little bit more complicated. Why do they want China? One, it is an enormous market, not only for actual goods but for technology and for all sorts of things. There are not so many opportunities now for the U.S. in the world as there were in earlier times. Therefore American industrialists are interested in business. And then of course they wanted China to balance the Soviet Union. They were carrying on talks at various levels with China at the time when they were talking of their bitterest enemies.

Q. If Pakistan goes ahead and tests a nuclear explosive, would you, assuming you were prime minister, restart the testing of nuclear devices?

A. Our testing has nothing at all to do with what any other country does. If our scientists feel that it is useful for our economic development, then for peaceful purposes we shall test. But it does not mean that we shall make a bomb. I am opposed to the making and stockpiling of bombs. I do think for a country like Pakistan, which has no industrial base, suddenly to go on to nuclear bombs is extremely dangerous.

Q. What do you think you are doing? I am deeply committed to moving India forward. I can't move poverty in my lifetime, but I am determined to do what I can. And I think that it is some form of socialism, but I think only that can give economic justice.

## Senate Unit Votes to Cut Probes by Trade Agency

By Larry Kramer

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WFO) — With some of Washington's most powerful lobbyists look on, the Senate Commerce committee yesterday voted overwhelmingly to keep the Federal Trade Commission out of such areas as children's television advertising, used car lots, the insurance industry and consumer products standards.

The action was the high-water mark for an anti-regulatory wave sweeping Congress this year. It was seen by the consumer movement as its worst defeat since Congress failed to approve the administration-supported consumer protection agency two years ago.

Responding in large part to intense lobbying by the affected industries, the Commerce committee through amendments to the commission's authorization bill, also sharply curtailed the agency's ability to issue subpoenas and to fund public participation in agency proceedings.

Further curtailments of several FTC antitrust investigations were tabled until hearings could be held on the proposed amendments, perhaps as early as next week.

The moves came a few weeks after the House voted similar legislation killing an FTC investigation into the funeral industry. The House will shortly take up another measure that would prevent the FTC from regulating agricultural cooperatives.

The various senators could hard-

ous, but dangerous for them, just for us.

Q. But if there is this explosion in Pakistan, would you

sume that Pakistan was attempting to make a bomb?

A. They have said they were making a bomb. Sometimes they say yes and sometimes they say no. . . . The emphasis is on a nuclear explosion rather than on a bomb. . . . There is a change now, but the beginning they were definitely talking about bombs.

Q. If they have this nuclear explosion, would that force you to think the commitment you have made any longer?

A. I don't think so. How would help if we also had bombs? It does it help except to increase tension?

Q. You don't think there will be such a pressure of public opinion that you will be compelled to?

A. No, I won't be compelled. I don't think I can be compelled to do anything which I don't consider strictly in the interest of the country.

Q. Are you saying about unequivocally that, under a prime ministership, there are no nations in which you would use a nuclear bomb and nuclear weapons?

A. The question is, "Does one own a bomb in any way?" People are using it. I don't think so. So how does it help? It's being an idealist. . . . The balance of terror which the world is building up, how is it helping the world?

Q. So you are making an unambiguous refusal to build the bomb?

A. I don't think that a matter would have to be put in a party. . . .

Q. A question on your own explosion in 1974: Did you really believe at that time that it was only for peaceful purposes?

A. These tests were only (A), whether we could do it and whether it would be useful to us.

Q. If at that time the U.S. and the Soviet Union were using the technology for nuclear explosions, but under auspices, would have have for your own test?

A. No, I think it is much for us to know whether we can or not.

Q. So it was connected with an pride?

A. Pride with a new development. And it had a very good effect on the developing countries. I put them up too.

Q. If you look at yourself, do you see as the source of strength that enabled you to prime minister for so long, the pressures of the India-Pakistan war, to climb back from poverty?

A. One is the Hindu philosophy and two is a deep commitment was brought up in an atmosphere which was deeply committed raising India — not just to a political freedom, but raising a nation in every way. . . .

Q. And what is this Hindu philosophy that from the outside is regarded as passive and ascetic?

A. No, it isn't. It just faces it. It's something that gives you inner strength. I don't get up the Americans would say. In a situation of war, you just face the situation as it comes. You give it all, . . . and then you should be bothered about the rest. My defeat in the same way. The fact of my personal defeat was great relief to me. Physically I was off a huge rock was off me, though I can't say that previous felt there was a rock there.

Q. What do you think you are doing? I am deeply committed to moving India forward. I can't move poverty in my lifetime, but I am determined to do what I can. And I think that it is some form of socialism, but I think only that can give economic justice.

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## The Use of Force

President Carter's clear warning that he is prepared to use military force in Iran raises the showdown over U.S. hostages close to its ultimate level. In today's interrelated world of nuclear-armed nations, there no longer can be such thing as an isolated military action by a power as strong as the United States. Any incursion, whatever the provocation or justification, exposes dry tinder to a spark that could ignite global conflagration.

But neither can nations function without some basic rules of order. At stake in Tehran are human lives, and that is a grave matter. At the same time, at stake is the entire foundation on which governments deal with one another to settle grievances.

Already related incidents have erupted, with a U.S. Marine murdered by Pakistani mobs storming the embassy. Islamic renegades seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca and, before the facts were clear, the Ayatollah Khomeini blamed the United States and Israel. Such criminal irresponsibility almost guarantees that such outbreaks will be repeated elsewhere.

President Carter is to be admired for having pursued every peaceful means available. He and the American people have swallowed humiliation, patiently attempting to settle the impasse by persuasion and negotiation. The freezing of Iranian assets in the United States was a moderated response to attempted economic blackmail. Pressure on Iranians

in the United States was a tempered move against threatened incitement to violence in U.S. cities.

If the way is blocked to further persuasion and negotiation, President Carter will find himself with no other choice than to yield to those who sought a military response from the start. The UN Charter foresees the possibility of international brigandage, and it clearly sanctions the right of self-protection.

At this stage, it is vital that Mr. Carter continue to seek a solution that brings home innocent citizens who have already spent 19 days as bound captives. He must avoid a clash of arms that could spill over the borders of Iran and further endanger the hostages whose lives hang in the balance.

Fanaticism, however, has reached such a high pitch that additional threats and economic sanctions by the United States seem more likely to worsen the situation than improve it. It is now time for Islamic, Western and Soviet leaders to bring their own pressure to bear on the frenzied old man who threatens all of them.

Khomeini deceives himself if he thinks, as he says, Mr. Carter is beating an "empty drum." If he does not disband his mobs and release the hostages without further terror and abuse, the United States has not only the right to self-defense but also the duty to preserve world order.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## Rights of Iranians in U.S.

President Carter has stirred passionate reactions by ordering the Immigration Service to check the status of Iranian students and to start deportation proceedings against those who lack valid visas.

The sight of raucous Iranians — guests in the United States who seemed to be demonstrating against the host country — provoked bewilderment and anger in many people. The very absence of action seemed intolerable. Some even felt a need to act like vigilante immigration officers — for example, the Alabama college president who refused to re-register Iranian students, exposing them to deportation. Hence, many applauded when Carter gave his order to the Immigration Service.

But meanwhile there was an opposite response from people who fear overreaction. They think of "round-ups," which inspire abhorrent recollection of the camps to which Japanese-Americans were sent in World War II. The prospect of blanket action against so large and varied a body as Iranian students strikes many people as unjust.

What troubles us about both kinds of reaction is how quickly both whirl past a third interest here: the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Tehran.

The nation's prime goal is to get our fellow Americans home safely. But Carter has woeefully few instruments of foreign suasion and domestic reassurance; he needs all the running room the laws allow. He is bound by those laws, but as Justice Jackson once said, the Constitution is not a suicide pact.

At a time of veiled military threats, deportation warnings are not likely to carry much weight in Iran. But what the president needs

more than anything right now is time, and domestic tranquility, to maneuver for the hostages' release. Rattling the paper sabers of student visas is one way to prolong the patience of Americans. It is, moreover, a legal way to do so. The targets of his order are Iranian nationals who are in the United States under grace; his quest is the release of U.S. nationals held contrary to all international law. Formally, only those Iranian aliens who are lawfully have rights, apart from the important right to a fair hearing before being deported.

Rattling paper sabers this week is far different from mass deportations next. Even where the law supports the executive branch, wisdom counsels caution. U.S. tradition, though honored often in the breach, opposes the use of government power against an entire group of people because some of them engage in unpopular political activity. The U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington drew a prudent line on Monday when it allowed a demonstration in the capital, but agreed with the government not to permit the use of the White House as a backdrop at this time.

Carter obviously recognizes that so huge a visa project could not soon result in many deportations, even if the creaky Immigration and Naturalization Service were up to the task. But to rely on inefficiency is no way to insure fairness. As with the embassy crisis itself, moderation, calm and a sense of proportion are the greatest assets of the United States. Cool heads, we think, do not begrudge the president the immediate opportunity to buy time, even if they also watch closely to see that he does not in the bargain buy long-term trouble.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## A Fresh Start in South Korea

The heirs of Park Chung Hee have taken new steps that should lead to a more democratic system in South Korea. This abrupt change of course reveals how much of a one-man show the late president's regime had become. With the powers provided by his custom-drawn 1972 constitution, President Park proscribed all unwanted political activities through a series of "emergency decrees." Now his successors, facing a real emergency after Mr. Park's assassination — and the implication of high officials in the crime — have chosen conciliation rather than repression. The choice deserves warm encouragement from Americans.

An election of sorts will be held next month, when the rubber-stamp National Conference for Unification confirms Acting President Choi Kyu Hah as chief of state. His most important mandate will be a democratic rewrite of the Park Constitution. A new government would then be elected next year. To show good faith, the government plans to scrap at once the most repressive of

the "emergency decrees" and to offer amnesty to those imprisoned under it.

The opposition party, which won a plurality of votes in elections 11 months ago, seems to be responding to the government's initiative, as was dramatized by the call Kim Jong Pil, new president of the governing party, paid on the opposition leader, Kim Young Sam. While ending a parliamentary boycott that protested the expulsion of its leader, the opposition had been disappointed that free elections were to be delayed and needed reassurance about how much real change lies ahead. Will Kim Dae Jung, its most effective vote-getter, be released from detention? Will all be free to campaign in the next election? Will the army, after 18 years of political involvement, retreat to the barracks?

These are fair questions whose answers should become clearer in coming weeks. For now it is certainly encouraging to see South Koreans openly debating a process that they could not legally propose a mere four weeks ago.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago  
November 22, 1904

ST. PETERSBURG — A scandal has just been revealed in connection with the Siberian railroad. For a considerable time past, all private freight had been refused along the line, which was given over to military uses. It was only natural under such circumstances that merchants were willing to pay large sums to get their goods passed. The contractors of the Circum-Baikal railroad took advantage of the situation. A large number of trucks were placed at their disposal, for carrying machinery, tools and workmen, and they drew upon them to the utmost, taking many more carriages than were necessary. They forwarded large quantities of goods, for which they received large sums.

Fifty Years Ago  
November 22, 1929

MONTREAL — More than 300 years after Henry Hudson's four attempts to discover a route to China, the northwest passage has been forced by the Hudson's Bay Company, which thus fulfills the main object for which its charter was granted by Charles II. Information has just been brought to Montreal by a representative of the Hudson's Bay Company, who proceeded north to Pond's Inlet this summer aboard the Nascoope, that he established radio telephonic communication for the first time between the eastern and western shores of Canada in conversing with the captain of the Fort James, which was about 500 miles away in the vicinity of King William Island.



## Energy Woes: India's Turn

By Jonathan Power

CALCUTTA — Just outside Howrah Station here, amid the dense crowd of hand-pulled rickshaws, hooting taxis and overflowing beaten-up Leyland buses, is a large sign, "Save a gallon today, if you want to have some tomorrow."

This year the energy crisis has struck India. The monsoon has failed and the crops are withering on the stem. The village water pumps, which over the last five years or more have been introduced far and wide for the purpose of such a contingency, are standing idle. There is no fuel. Oil, in short supply, is only slowly percolating through to where it's desperately needed.

It should be said, however, that there are other causes at work, just as significant — the power workers have been on strike and the water table has sunk so low that even with fuel available, the pumps would have a hard time bringing up water. Nevertheless, the situation is a warning of what is to come, as oil prices continue their steady upward climb.

The energy crisis in India, however, is in a different league from the one in Europe or North America. India uses only three-quarters of a gallon of oil per person compared with 499 gallons per person in the United States.

India, too, is fortunate in having large reserves of coal and petroleum. Around 40 percent of India's oil needs are met from its own wells. Three weeks ago, there was a new find off the coast near Bombay which has raised Indian hopes.

Moreover, thanks to four years of good harvests, low inflation and industrial progress, currency reserves are astonishingly healthy. So far the oil price rises have been absorbed.

Yet the situation could turn very quickly. The monsoon failure this year could well be followed by another next year, for that historically is the Indian pattern; in which case financial reserves will plummet, just as oil prices are moving up.

India, with its exploding population and heavy flow of population into the cities, faces mushrooming energy needs. India, moreover, is only a part of a similar movement throughout the Third World. In the third quarter of this century, oil consumption in the Third World has increased by over 600 percent. Some forecasts suggest that by the year 2000, the Third World will be consuming as much oil as the United States did last year. The effect on world prices of such an increase in demand will not be significant.

These figures could be worse if Third World countries insist on modernizing their energy use. India's total energy use each year is the equivalent of around 150 million tons of coal. But if India stopped using traditional fuels — wood, crop residues and dung — this would more than double to over 300 million tons. If its rural areas changed over from animal draft power to tractors and powered tools, it would rise even further to nearly 400 million tons.

It is not that India's planners are pushing the rural population to

"modernize," quite the reverse. But the pressure of life — the depletion of forests, the easy availability of oil-fuel lamps, stoves and generators, and the need to keep up with the Joneses are encouraging the farmers to move away from traditional means of energy use into the oil economy.

Why not introduce solar energy? A recent paper prepared by the Overseas Development Council, "Energy Futures for Developing Countries," soberly analyzes this argument: "Solar cookers and ovens have been around for at least 20 years. While technically successful, past designs have failed to come to grips with cultural acceptance. A practical problem is that the household routine is to cook indoors or cook in the evening and cool morning when sunlight is not adequate." Similar problems appear to confront other environmentally benign methods such as windmills.

Obviously time and patience will bring rewards, but for the immediate energy conservation, as in the West, is a better bet than wind, dung or sun.

An Indian student reckons that the use of simple mud stoves could double or triple the efficiency of the wood fuel. Charcoal, too, a common Third World fuel, is usually produced inefficiently, with perhaps no more than 28 percent of the energy content of the original wood. Improved charcoal kilns could double this. In the modern cities, crude emulation of Western building techniques inherits all their problems. And in the villages, "up-to-date" corrugated tin roofs replace thatch, a natural insulator.

The present Indian government of Charan Singh and that of his predecessor, Morarji Deasai, have initiated a number of policies that show an awareness of this potential.

There has been widespread and successful publicity to persuade farmers to buy a more expensive kerosene stove to replace the old-fashioned kind that burns more fuel. The government's policy of emphasizing the traditional village hand spindle and hand loom at the expense of the urban textile mill is meaning not only more intensive use of surplus labor, but a much reduced energy input.

Whatever the government can reasonably do, compared with the pressures of the energy market place, is a drop in the ocean. From

the Indian perspective, history appears continuously unfair. The West had its Industrial Revolution when fuel was cheap and health care the prerogative of the rich. India must make its way as both energy prices and population rocket through the roof.

The hope is that science, under the incentive of OPEC pressure, will find a way to make new forms of energy cheap, safe and usable. The fossil fuel economy can be given a miss. And for once there might be some benefit in being last.

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## Japan's Unhappy Success

By James Reston

TOKYO — It's more comfortable to get from San Francisco to Tokyo these days. The big jumbo jets now have comfortable sleepers, as big as the old railroad car bedrooms, upstairs behind the flight deck, and you can actually sleep through the night across the Pacific unless you wake up thinking about the cost.

There is another anxiety. Every time one returns to this fabulous city, it seems a little more prosperous, noisier, smoggy, and efficient, but despite its spectacular economic success, it also seems more troubled about the future.

In the last few days, the Asahi Shimbun, one of the most enduring and successful newspapers in the world, has held an international conference here to mark the 100th anniversary of its foundation.

It asked some of the leading intellectuals of Japan to define "What can Japan contribute to the world?" and invited six visitors from overseas to comment on their remarks.

### Confusion

If there was one common theme that ran through their diverse analyses, it was the fragility of Japan's present economic success and its confusion about what its role in the world could or should be in the last two decades of the century.

Yoshiyuki Aizawa, chairman of the Business and Industry Advisory

Committee to the OECD, opened the symposium by saying: "What worries the Japanese most today is whether the present satisfactory economic status will last... it seems too good to be true if it lasts for many years..."

The same self-doubt marked the remarks of Kazumi Nagasu, former professor at Yokohama National University and present governor of Kanagawa Prefecture.

"I doubt sometimes," he said, "whether the world really feels that it needs Japan... Japan is not only dependent on the other peoples of the world but also exerts a considerable influence on these people. But I think we should find out whether the world feels that the function we serve is a necessary or a desirable one..."

### Good Enough?

Denis Healey, former chancellor of the exchequer and defense minister for Great Britain, tried to reassure the Japanese members that in deed Japan should play a much more important world role, but that it had contributed very little to Japan's own security and had depended primarily on the United States while competing with them in the export markets of the world.

Healey noted, however, that Japanese delegates in world meetings almost always avoided suggesting or even saying anything until everything had happened, and then in a rush to say "yes" to everything, whatever it was. Japanese delegates agreed this was usually true.

Healey wondered whether this was really good enough. The world couldn't be seen as a morality play, he said. Neutrality was merely nationalism with an inferiority complex. He didn't argue for the militarization of Japan, but observed that military power, despite all its expense and danger, was necessary because "demilitarization in areas of tension leads to destabilization."

The editors of the Asahi Shimbun asked for a candid appraisal of Japan's role in the world, and they got it. Dr. Roelien Abulugan, former foreign minister of Indonesia observed that "Japan actually flourished after the war upon other nations' calamities, such as the Korean war and the Vietnam war... the future of Japan, as of all countries, depends upon adjustment to an evolving world economy wherein the resource-producing countries will demand that their resources, both finite and replaceable, are properly valued and paid for."

All this was hard on Japan. Even its own intellectuals suggested that their country could not enjoy the advantages of the second most productive nation in the world without assuming larger responsibilities.

And yet, there was general agreement that the Japanese, in this symposium, were asking the right question other nations were avoiding: Where are we going in the 1980s? Where have we failed and what must we do together to correct it? alarming economic, financial, or military trends after 1970?

### Philosophy

Dr. Aurelio Pecorelli, founder of the Club of Rome in Italy, was pleading for a new philosophy to protect the human environment before it was too late.

And Jean-Jacques Servat-Sabatier, founder of the French magazine L'Espresso, was here arguing that the U.S. domination of world politics, trade and finance was over and that was needed now. He insisted was a new "Creative Triangle" of Japan's technical skill, Europe's wisdom and experience and Arabia's oil and money.

The Japanese admitted they were looking for "another way," but didn't seem to think that should include the United States aside was the answer to their problems.

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## Notes for Next Time

## End the Bungling On U.S. Hostages

By George Will

WASHINGTON — File the following under "Notes for Next Time," for this is not the last time the United States will be held hostage.

Next time, the U.S. government should refrain from issuing statements of relief that Americans being held hostage are not being "harmed." Americans deprived of freedom, strapped to chairs, and spoon-fed are being aggressively harmed. U.S. government assertions that such hostages are not being "harmed" are symptomatic of the confusion of a nation that is not half irritable enough about various forms of harm.

Next time, let it be drummed into U.S. Embassy personnel that an occupation of an embassy is an act of war, and, as in all war, nothing should be done that furthers the enemy's aims. In such situations, standards of behavior for embassy personnel should be as strict as for an infantry corporal. As part of this policy, there must be no cooperation with a captor's tactic of selective releases.

### Blacks and Women

Next time, the U.S. government should tell blacks and women to refuse to allow themselves to be used cynically by an enemy of their nation, to refuse to be used by being singled out for special treatment. Such treatment has the aim of embarrassing the United States, and works to the detriment of U.S. citizens who remain hostages.

But, of course, women and blacks are two of the government-approved groups now accorded special rights back home because of their sex and race, in the name of "affirmative action." Such a nation cannot expect embassy personnel to show instinctive unity in the face of "affirmative action, Khomeinism."

The first three hostages released included two of the many hostages who signed the petition asking the president to surrender to their captors' demands for the return of the Shah. The third said he agreed with the petition.

Washington's response to the petition was: Such is to be expected from people under pressure. But that is an affront to those who refused to sign, and ignores the fact that low expectations breed low behavior.

One of the three, a Marine, said: "I think the revolution is good." A second, another Marine, said that his captives gave him new understanding of "American imperialism."

Such Vichyite behavior by embassy personnel is not the result of two weeks of captivity in Iran but years of absorbing the spirit of a liberal culture. There is too much of the France of 1940 in the United States of 1979.

Next time, the United States should not allow the enemy (9) don't we call enemies "enemies," i.e. "adversaries") to thin U.S. responses to provocations which are predictable and gently modulated. Sometimes, of course, the United States must follow Lord Curzon's rule: Know your own mind and make sure the other fellow knows it, too. But sometimes the United States should make an effort to seem unpredictable, even volatile. Specifically:

Next time, the United States should not rule out military measures, including measures of evenal punishment when immediate rescue of hostages is not militarily feasible. Perhaps the U.S. government's first response to the seizure of the Tehran embassy should have been to send to Iran's Washington embassy a map of Iran with 10 military targets — dams, power stations, etc. — circled in red, and with plans for sealing off all Iranian exports.

Next time, the United States must not assert, with the master-of factness of a self-evident truth, that the safety of the hostages is its overriding imperative. Such an assertion should not be made because it should not be true.

Vital national interests sometimes require lives to be risked, in battle and elsewhere. The United States has a vital interest in being respected, and in its self-respect, I some cases, these interests may be incompatible with the behavior necessary for guaranteeing the safe of, or minimizing the risk to, hostages.

### The Long View

Charles De Gaulle was a great statesman because he took the long view of politics' consequences, at the time he was in power, and he put this way: "The state is cold monster." Not always, of course, but at times it must be.

With that in mind, and with the time in mind, this question must be faced: What could ever be worse than putting scores of hostages risk? One answer is: the loss of millions of Americans in a war more likely by the world's slide in anarchy, a slide accelerated by demonstrations of U.S. impotence.

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To Stem Rain Forest Destruction

Amazon Conservation Effort Launched

By Bayard Webster

YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — Scientists who have recently returned from the Amazonian rain forest report that for the first time coordinated efforts are being made by South American governments to stem destruction of the world's largest forest. Amazon rain forest, originally some 2 million square miles, has been reduced to various kinds of development. It is estimated that the forest has been destroyed at an estimated rate of 50,000 square miles a year.

Because of the lushness of the forest, it had been assumed for decades that the soil on which the forest grew so green and tall could provide flourishing grain crops and fertile grazing lands for cattle farms. But scientists have learned in the past few years that there is only an inch or so of fertile topsoil on the forest floor. They also learned that the nutrient cycle of a tropical rain forest, unlike that of rich wheat or cornfields, which get most of their nourishment from the soil, depends on the foliage of the vegetation for an estimated 70 percent of its nourishment.

Minerals Recycled

Anne LaBastille, a wildlife ecologist who recently completed a survey of the Amazon basin for the National Audubon Society, noted that deep topsoils never accumulate in tropical forests and that minerals are recycled directly from dead leaves, branches and wood into the living leaves, branches and trunks of the trees.

The warm, humid environment of the forest encourages fungal growths on the forest floor that quickly break down the organic material and pass them into the roots of the trees. As a result, it takes only about six weeks to complete the recycling process in a tropical forest, compared to months or years in temperate zone environments. This constant and quick resupplying of nutrients to tropical forest

trees results in extremely fast and tremendous growth of the timber.

Mr. Prance and Mr. Lovejoy pointed out that, until recently, the apparent fertility of the forest soil had led Brazil, which owns most of the land in the basin, to try to exploit it for economic reasons, since the country has a debt and trade deficiency that amounts to \$41 billion, the largest debt of any country on earth. The Trans-Amazonian Highway was started, felling millions of trees and drastically changing the forest ecology. Attempts were made to establish colonies along its route where rice, other grain crops, and cattle could be raised.

But these colonization and agricultural plans went awry, the scientists noted, because they were ecologically unsound. The poor soil caused rice and grain farming to fail and cattle farming floundered because the relatively infertile soil could not keep the pastures growing. Also, because the lush forest growth had to be bulldozed or slashed and burned and sprayed with chemical defoliants, the crop and plant productivity decreased.

As a result, the two researchers said, the Brazilian government has diminished its interest in the completion of the network of auxiliary and connecting roads that would have joined the Trans-Amazonian Highway, only part of which has been completed.

"There is much more concern about ecology in Brazil than there was five years ago," Mr. Lovejoy said, noting that the newly created Amazon Forest Policy Committee of Brazil has just completed a report on the best way to preserve its remaining area. The report recommends the designation of some 600,000 square miles as national parks and ecological preserves, and about 300,000 square miles as national forests. The report also calls for banning the issuance of any new corporate leases of forest lands and no new timber concessions, Mr. Lovejoy said.

Mr. Prance said, "Brazil has always been portrayed as the raper of its forest but they're now seeking outside scientific and economic help. The main point is that though they don't know yet what's the best way to use the forest — part parks, part unbarred development, part tree-planting, or whatever — they realize they've got to save the forest before it disappears."

Italian Official in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 21 (UPI) — Amintore Fanfani, the president of the Italian Senate, arrived here today for an unofficial 24-hour visit during which he was to meet with Premier Adolfo Suarez and King Juan Carlos I.



AT REGULAR PAPAL AUDIENCE — Pope John Paul II comforts a crippled woman who attended his weekly audience held within St. Peter's Basilica, at the Vatican.

More Tests Needed on Turin Shroud To Determine Age, Scientist Asserts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — A scientist who investigated the Shroud of Turin last year said yesterday that its authenticity will be forever in doubt without further tests to determine its exact age.

"The key test for the shroud is its age," said Robert Dinnegar of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, a leader of the team that investigated the shroud. "While none of us has found anything that disproves the shroud's authenticity, it's all meaningless without an exact age."

He said that the scientific team had found nothing so far to indicate that the shroud is not authentic. But he added that the completed tests will be meaningless unless the Vatican permits another that will fix the age of the shroud by the detection of a radioisotope known as carbon-14. The problem is that this test requires the destruction of a few threads of the shroud.

Mr. Dinnegar said that two dating proposals were sent last July to the archbishop of Turin, who has sent them to the Pontifical Academy of Sciences at the Vatican for consideration. The proposals came from the University of Rochester and from the Brookhaven National Laboratory near Upton, N.Y.

The shroud — a yellowed strip of linen that is 14 feet, 3 inches long and 3 feet, 7 inches wide — is believed to be the shroud that the followers of Jesus wrapped him in after he was crucified. Since 1578, it has been locked in a crypt at the Turin cathedral and has rarely been displayed.

Forty U.S. scientists went to Turin in October of last year for six days of non-destructive tests on the shroud, which bears what appear to be the photograph-like negative image and bloodstains of a bearded man who was badly wounded and crucified. The tests were to determine if the bloodstains and image had been painted on the shroud long after the death of Christ.

X-ray fluorescence tests found no trace of lead or zinc-based paints in the image, and the bloodstains appear to be authentic, Mr. Dinnegar said.

Russia Reports Drop in Oil Output Gains

By Theodore Shabad

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (NYT) — The Soviet Union, in its third-quarter economic report, has disclosed a dramatic slowdown in oil production gains this year as the new Siberian oil fields have been increasingly hard-pressed to make up for declines in older fields.

At the same time, there has been stagnation in the mining of coal. Like the United States, the Soviet Union has been pressing — so far without much success — for greater production and use of solid fuels to take up some of the slack in oil supplies.

Of all the fossil fuels, only natural gas has been making impressive advances in the Soviet Union, increasing output at the rate of 1 trillion cubic feet a year as more of the huge northern fields in Siberia are being brought into production. Soviet output this year was expected to be 14 trillion cubic feet against 20 trillion in the United States.

Against the background of these energy developments, a high-level Kremlin conference last month criticized the performance of the oil and coal ministries and called for stringent fuel economies during the long, hard winter.

Principal Export

Oil is the principal export item of the Soviet Union, which has been the world's leading oil producer since 1974. With the slowdown in the gains in annual output, the Russians have been eager to restrain domestic consumption in an effort to maintain earnings from exports needed to buy advanced technology abroad.

Last year, according to estimates by the CIA, the Soviet Union had net exports of 3.1 million barrels a day on the average out of a total production of 11.43 million, leaving about 8.3 million barrels a day for domestic consumption. The United States consumes twice as much oil, with a little more than half of its supplies coming from domestic production and the rest imported.

[In a report released on Monday, Swedish experts said that the Soviet Union's oil reserves were twice as large as estimated in the West (IHT, Nov. 21).

Petrostudies, an independent consulting company that specializes in the Soviet oil and gas industries, said that proved Soviet natural liquid petroleum reserves stood at 150 billion barrels last year, more than four times those of the United States.

"The world's proved oil reserves have been substantially underestimated as a result of the large underestimation of the U.S.S.R. reserves by Western analysts," the report said. "The error is so large that the world's oil reserves must be revised upward by an amount equivalent to the combined proved reserves of the United States, Canada and Mexico."

along the combined proved reserves of the United States, Canada and Mexico."

The sharp slowdown in Soviet oil production gains and the stagnation of coal output became evident from third-quarter economic performance statistics published in the Soviet press.

The report showed that the nation might end this year with an average daily oil production of 11.7 million barrels, a gain of about 250,000 barrels from last year's estimated level. This would be the smallest annual increase since the mid-1950s. In the 1960s, yearly output gains averaged more than 400,000 barrels a day, and in recent years 500,000 to 600,000 barrels.

Obituaries

Alan Barth, Editorialist, Backed U.S. Rights Cause

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (WP) — Alan Barth, 73, an eloquent advocate of civil liberties and an editorial writer for The Washington Post for more than a quarter of a century, died of cancer yesterday at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Washington.

From the time he joined The Post in 1943 until his retirement in 1972, Mr. Barth wrote powerfully in support of the wider definitions of constitutional rights toward which the country was slowly moving.

Sometimes his editorials were sharp and stinging, as were those that challenged the investigations conducted by the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy, D-Wis. At other times, they were full of the humor and sense of the absurd that marked his own view of the world.

Although Mr. Barth did not set the policy of The Post's editorial page, he was often its spokesman on critical issues. He was instrumental, soon after he joined the newspaper, in changing its views on racial issues. It was in his eloquent words that The Post, in 1945, denounced the threat of Washington's white bus drivers to strike if the transit company hired black drivers: "To bar men from serving in these jobs because of their race or color is at once to hamper the war program and to subvert the principles for which the war is being waged."

And it was in his words that the paper vigorously defended freedom of speech and freedom of association during the McCarthy era. His unwavering support for the constitutional rights of anyone, including some wrongheaded and even odious characters and causes, occasionally brought him into conflict with others on the newspaper's staff.

Philip Graham, the late publisher of The Post, was furious with a Barth editorial in 1950 that defended the performance of Earl Browder, head of the American Communist Party, before the McCarthy investigating committee. Mr. Browder had refused to identify his associates.

The editorial became the centerpiece of a campaign against The Post, which already had been labeled pro-communist, and Graham thought Mr. Barth had gone too far. He was intent upon firing him until Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter persuaded him not to.

Through it all, Mr. Barth never wavered. He had been hired by Eugene Meyer, Graham's father-in-law and then the newspaper's publisher, who knew of his reputation as a strong liberal.

Mr. Barth's personal views were expressed fully in a series of books, articles and speeches. His first book was "The Loyalty of Free Men." Written at the height of the McCarthy era, it set forth his philosophy. "Congressional abuse and the distortion of the investigating power is threatening to establish in this country a legislative tyranny. Such abuse is threatening to overthrow the American form of government by upsetting its tripartite balance of power and usurping the powers reserved to the people," he wrote.

"Certainly, there are real dangers to be faced. Espionage and sabotage are not imaginary threats to national security. . . . But the antidote is not repression: It is free and unlimited discussion," he wrote.

Mr. Barth also was concerned about the abuse of academic freedom and of police investigative powers. He dealt with those matters in later books, "Government by Investigation" in 1955, "The Price of Liberty" in 1961 and "Heritage of Liberty" in 1965.

Mr. Barth, born in New York City, was a reporter and editorial writer for Texas papers before coming to Washington, where he was a correspondent for the McClure Newspaper Syndicate. He was an editorial assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. from February, 1941 to January, 1942, when he joined the Office of War Information. He was with OWI when he was hired by Meyer.

—JEAN R. HAILEY.

Without individualism, the world would be a poorer place.

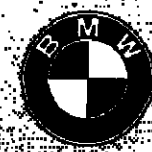
It is easy enough to praise the concept of individualism. It has always been a principle we have cherished most highly. For it is from the individualists giving fresh colour, variety and impetus to life that choice itself emerges.

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## Theater in London

## 'Last of Red Hot Lovers' Is Simon Pure

By Sheridan Morley  
LONDON, Nov. 21 (IHT) — Neil Simon is what U.S. theater has instead of Alan Ayckbourn. More than that, he is the most commercially successful comic dramatist the English-speaking theater has known this century, and the only one to own a Broadway playhouse as well as a percentage of 15 movies, all of which he has written and several of which have kept him in the family, starred his wife, Marsha Mason. His only real trouble, thus far, has been that the West End resolutely refuses to care for him.

His films do well here, and television is loaded with his old scripts all the way back to "Sergeant Bilko," but theatrically his luck has been less than good and his track record curiously feeble, though this tradition may (and deserves to) be broken by Eric Thompson's production of "Last of the Red Hot Lovers," newly arrived at the Criterion Theatre from Manchester's Royal Exchange.

True, this is already something of a period piece: it dates back to 1969 (an indication of London's reluctance to come to grips with Simon) and concerns the proprietor of a Manhattan fish restaurant desperate to get his share of the new permissiveness before senility beats him to it. Though this is a much less autobiographical comedy than "Barefoot in the Park" or "Chapter Two," his current Broadway suc-

cess, "Red Hot Lovers" is to some extent about every American caught like Simon in the generation gap between those who went to Korea in the early '50s and those who went to San Francisco in the '60s.

The play's sole male character, Barney Cashman, already lies in bed at night practicing how to die. The trouble is that he has never really lived either, and in a belated, pathetic and very funny attempt to grab himself a little of the action he takes to inviting ladies other than his wife to join him for mid-afternoon trysts in his mother's apartment, while his mother is out rolling bandages at Mount Sinai Hospital.

## Three Ladies

In the course of this three-act situation comedy we get to meet three of these ladies, one per act, and that's it: no other characters, no jokes that don't arise directly from the meetings of Barney (Lee Montague, in a superb, shrug-shouldered, despairing performance) with first Elaine (Susan Engel), who wants the action and doesn't get it, then Bobbi (Georgina Hale), who is a giggling pot-smoking hippie, and finally Jeannette (Bridget Turner), who is the wife of his best friend and leaves a trail of guilt across the wall-to-wall carpeting.

Neil Simon is Jewish-Manhattan humor the way that Shakespeare is Shakespearean. And if lines such as "You're the first owner of a fish restaurant I've ever slept with" in

that respect I'm a virgin" don't make you laugh then there's not much hope either for the moment Bobbi announces "If I don't get my own show on Broadway I may go do a series of one-night concerts in New Zealand."

## Language Gap

The difficulty here is that although the United States and England appear to share the same language, Simon is in some ways very foreign to an English ear; both he and Ayckbourn have noticed that their plays often actually work better in translation to a totally alien language than when simply taken in their original versions to the other side of the Atlantic.

The other difficulty is that Simon is at his best in the one-act form; having started in half-hour television, it is the composite shows like "Plaza Suite" and "California Suite" that seem to hold up best, almost as though an idea stretched beyond 30 or 40 minutes is in danger of boring him.

And what we have here are really three short plays, linked by the central character of Barney, but the joke, through them all, is the same. We know early in the evening that he is never in fact going to get any of the three women into bed, because a man who can say "Life has not only been very kind to me, it goes out of its way to ignore me" is likely also to be a man who in the end will always hurry home to the wife and the kids and the fish in the freezer.

## Nothing Happens

"Aren't you appalled by all the promiscuity you find around you these days?" Barney is asked, only to reply with infinite melancholy, "I don't find any." And that, in a nutshell, is "Last of the Red Hot Lovers." Two and half hours later, in the only country in the world where the infidelity rate is higher than the literacy rate, Barney has met a smoking, drinking, coughing married woman, an unemployed, psychotic nightclub singer living with a Nazi vocal coach, and his wife's best friend and, yet again, nothing has happened.

What matters though is that Simon has at last been given a production in this country of which the English theater need not be deeply ashamed.



'Red Hot Lover' Montague tries his wiles on Georgina Hale.

## Food

## The Happy Pumpkins of Ginny Addis

By Naomi Barry

PORTO ERCOLE, Italy (IHT) — From Malibu to the shores of the Tyrrhenian Sea, they call her the Pumpkin Lady.

Ginny Addis, a merry and ample ash blonde — she stood in for Sophia Loren in "Fire Power" — whose life is a great divide between California and Italy's Monte Argentario, has made a Thanksgiving specialty out of a shiny baked pumpkin filled with as many goodies as a Mexican pinata.

The inspiration for the Addis Happy Pumpkin came in the Farmers' Market of Los Angeles. She looked at its curvaceous shape and decided it was too seductive to be mashed and baked into a pie.

"I go for a pumpkin as big as my oven will hold," she said. She cuts off the lid, saving it for a later recap. Into the cavity moves her hand to remove all strings. The now smooth inner wall of pumpkin meat is buttered to hold a sample

sprinkle of cayenne, brown sugar, allspice, cinnamon, clove, nutmeg, grated lemon and orange rind, mint, parsley, oregano and ground coriander.

She then takes the same spices, but in more generous quantity, and sautes them in a little butter to release the maximum of their flavor. They are tossed into a mixture of ground beef, ground raw or cooked ham, chopped onions, chopped bell peppers of three colors, pitted green and black olives,

chopped peeled tomatoes, minced garlic, peperoncini, lemon juice, pepper and salt.

"What you've got is salty, hot and sweet. It's the same principle as curries, a matter of proportion. I don't measure anything. Every ingredient depends upon the other ingredients."

## Final Touches

Addis lightly browns this byzantine hamburger in butter and flames it with a little brandy before packing it into the pumpkin. Red wine is poured on and the lid set back in place. She now rubs the exterior with butter until it glistens and pops the pumpkin into the oven. After an hour, you can start prodding it with a skewer. It should be tender but not mushy, so that when sliced it holds its shape.

When it comes out of the oven, it is round, shiny, fat, happy as a harvest moon, and edible all the way.

"The first time I made it in Malibu, nobody took me seriously so I said I learned it in Jamaica. I've since made the Happy Pumpkin in Paris, Geneva, London and Porto Ercole."

"The original try was supposed to be a side dish at a Thanksgiving dinner for 30. Instead it became the piece de resistance and the turkey dropped to become the trimmings. It's not as extravagant as it looks because some years I don't even bother with the turkey."

Just before bearing this drama to table, she lifted the lid momentarily to toss a handful of toasted pumpkin seeds.

"I don't throw anything away," she said.

## Arts Agenda

LONDON — Shirley Verrett will make her first Covent Garden appearance in the title role of "Norma" on Nov. 23 when the Bellini work is revived by the Royal Opera. It will be managed by Sandro Segal in a revised setting by the original designer, Pier Luigi Pizzi. Josephine Veasey will sing Adalgisa, with Charles Craig as Pollione and Cesare Siepi as Orovano, with Umberto Gardelli conducting. Other performances are scheduled for Nov. 25, 26, Dec. 1 and 4.

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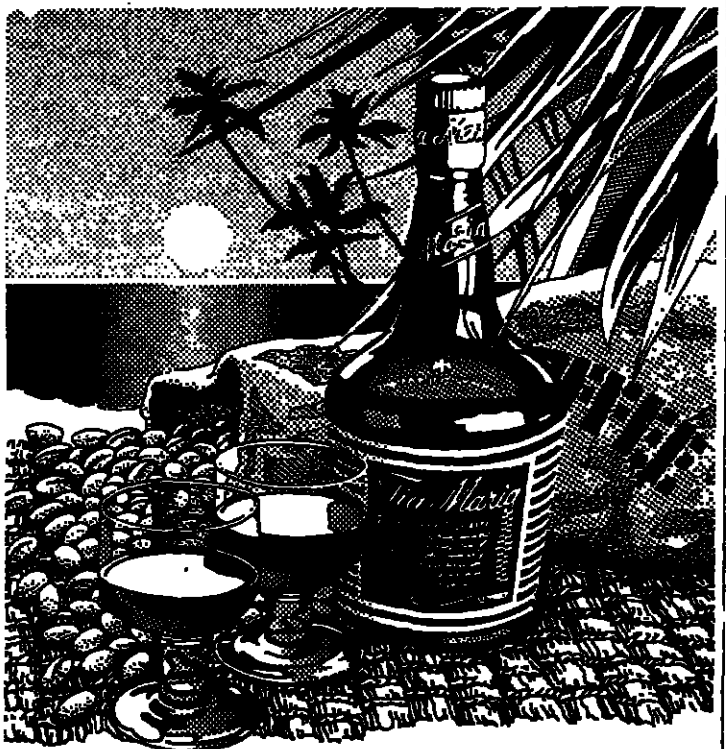
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## Sharps and Flats

MURKIN — AC-DC headline the Cross-Krone-Sun Nov. 24 at 8 p.m. Peter Malley at the Grand Opera of the Theatre des Nations.

Nov. 24 at 8 p.m. United Star of the Cross-Krone-Sun Nov. 29 at 8 p.m. Steve Village also on the 29th of the Schwabingerhaus at 8 p.m. 30 at 8 p.m. Leonard Cohen at the Cross-Krone-Sun Nov. 30-Dec. 1 also at 8 p.m.

BERLIN — City is the Kunt-Kino Nov. 22 at 8 p.m. Peter Malley at the International Conference Centre Nov. 28 at 8 p.m. Talking Heads at the Metropol on the same night at 8 p.m.

ON TOUR — Peter Alexander will be in Frankfurt Nov. 23 at the Jahrhunderthalle at 8 p.m. and Munich the 24th at the Olympiahalle at 8 p.m. Robert Palmer will be in Munich Nov. 23 at the Cross-Krone-Sun at 8 p.m. Nov. 24 at the Theatre des Champs-Elysees.

at 8 and in Berlin Nov. 29 at the Metropol, also at 8 p.m.

PARIS — B-S-2 is at the Palais Royal, 22 at 8 and 11 p.m.; Ruchelly is there Nov. 24 at 8 p.m.; Edwin Starr Nov. 27 at 8 and 10 p.m. The 28th at 10 p.m. Sam Rivers at the Belvedere Nov. 22 and 23 at 8 and 10 p.m.

The 18th Brass Trio of the Espace Cardin Nov. 24 at 8, followed the next night by the Stan Getz quartet, also at 8. Jimmy Gaveland and Pierre Michelot open for one week at the Cerveau de la Montagne on Nov. 26.

LONDON — Paul Brett and John Joyce are at the Hoff Mason Nov. 24; Max Boyce at Fairfield Hall the same night; Monty Python at the Old London Theatre Nov. 25-27 and Andy Williams at the Dominion Theatre Nov. 29-Dec. 1. Emotive Anderson and the Armitage Cade quartet are at Ronnie Scott's till the end of the month.

— FRANK VAN BRINKLE

## The Paris Stage

## A Bitter Comedy Played to Perfection

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Nov. 21 (IHT) — Claude Rich is an actor of the first rank, an interpreter of silken subtlety. He has impersonated so many nonchalant Englishmen on the French stage that he has become identified with these parts.

Now instead of importing a vehicle from Britain, he has — in "Un habit pour l'été" (at the Theatre de l'Oeuvre) — written one for himself. It might be mistaken for a translation of Pinter or Stoppard, set in France. In irony, ideas and nuance it is far superior to the damp-spats dramaturgy of Peter Barnes' "Honi soit qui mal y pense," in which Rich appeared for a season.

It is a three-person play and his acting companions are two blurb-colleagues: Claude Piéplu and Georges Wilson. As the piece is presented as a guessing game, it would be unfair to reveal its details and solution, but in the program Wilson hints at its mood and argument.

"Three men and the rain... Three men of fifty... The last shower of autumn, just before snow and the winter frost. Have they succeeded or failed in their lives?"

The reflective theme is stated with elegance, ingenuity, malice and wry humor by Rich. He is the cool cynic of the trio. In contrast, are Piéplu, still fired with inextinguishable and ridiculous indignation, and Wilson, often lost in glacial and observing resignation. The three are, in a sense, dramatized types faced with the common problem and meeting it with differing reactions. Here is comedy — bitter and thoughtful comedy — on a high level and played to perfection. With it the Parisian stage can repay the theaters of London and Broadway for favors received.

The Theatre de l'Oeuvre is — and remains — one of the most interesting and reliable playhouses in Europe. Its present occupant, the Rich play, is deservedly in good company.

\*\*\*

Ben Zimet's "Chants et contes du Yiddishland" (at the Bouffes du Nord) constitutes an attractive and well-spent evening, providing exotic and enlightening entertainment.

Zimet is a Canadian-Belgian of Polish parentage who speaks French with an Antwerp accent and English with no accent at all. With a five-piece orchestra as his accompaniment and sometimes as fellow actors, he sings the melodies of Jewish folklore of Eastern Europe, exacts miniature dramas and recites proverbs and fables, the last with French translation. He introduces us to what he terms Yiddishland, a vast domain without boundaries, though it is its southern Polish communities that have been the spectacle of his inspiration.

Apparently Yiddish culture has

not been in favor in the state until recently, when younger generation rediscovered its treasures. This is odd, for Yiddish theater and drama have formidable international reputation.

Zimet is a winning, versatile artist, creating with his performance his vocal renditions and his mise-en-scène a fascinating, of a little-known world. Contributing an album of his songs and as an actor he is to be seen in Peter Brook's film, "Meeting Remarkable Men."



HEART BEAT — As yesterday, the profile Brigitte Barjot is on for 4,450 francs in Paris. The piece of Jewish caught into a heart, she her kissing her boyfriend (above) and is one of several items that were signed by her boyfriend, Maylav Brozek.

— HEBE DORS

## Opera

## Rome's Opening 'Devil'

By William Weaver

ROME, Nov. 21 (IHT) — The Teatro dell'Opera inaugurated its season last night with an unusual choice: "The Devils of London" by Krzysztof Penderecki. The Romans have not been outstandingly sympathetic to contemporary music, so the selection of this 10-year-old work to launch the season came as something of a surprise, indeed a shock to some who walked out or stayed to boo.

But, on the whole, the reception was remarkably cordial. It would have been hard to fault the production. Staged by Pier Luigi Pizzi, who also designed the costumes and the single, extremely versatile set. The action took place on a series of layers, which could rise or descend to confine or extend the playing space. Thus the stage could become,

as required, a church, a church, a public street or even a narrow alleyway. Railings and platforms of plain wood, the costumes black or white or gray, yet the no feeling of monotony. The collaboration of the choreographer Vittorio Biagi, Pizzi moved the actors deftly (the corps de ballet for the chorus, still hierarchically in grandstand's rear). It was never hard to follow the grim, complex story.

Its clarity was due also to excellent enunciation of the translation. In this respect, large, well-assigned cast of remarkable, and the quality singing was also admirably the role of the priestess Jeanne, who sang with a voice of rock-steady, but the singer with an authority confirmed intense power of character. As Grandier, the tormented, the priest, the baritone Basiola skillfully suggested by man's sensuality and his devotion, as well as his firm at the end.

Piero Bellugi conducted the manding score with evident of tion and brought the Rome orchestra to life, while the master, Giuseppe Piccillo, wondrous with his sometimes trant group. In the end, the Penderecki's opera, as music, is doubtful but it unquestionably offers immense spectacular opportunities, and the Roman plotted them all to the bill.

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4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	10	10	Valley	11.14	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4																	
4 1/4	4 1/4	4%	Tobacco	2.25	50.3	3.1	3	3	3	3	3	4																																															

**Chicago Futures**  
**November 21, 1979**

	Open	High	Low	Close
<b>WHEAT</b>				

<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b>			
S&M bush, dollars per bu.			
Jan	4.61	4.63	4.57M, 4.58M
Mar	4.62	4.63	4.57M, 4.58M
May	4.69	4.69M	4.62M, 4.64
Jul	4.69M	4.68	4.59M, 4.57
Sep	4.68	4.67M	4.60M, 4.57M
Dec	4.61	4.62	4.57M, 4.61
Soybean Tuts. 19.825.			
Total open interest Tuts. 59,332, 482			
from Mon.			
<b>CORN</b>			
S&M bush, dollars per bu.			
Jan	2.55	2.77M	2.74M, 2.74M
Mar	2.94	2.96	2.93M, 2.94M
May	3.17	3.17	3.17M, 3.17M
Jul	3.14	3.16M, 3.11	3.13M
Sep	3.17	3.17M	3.14
Dec	3.19M, 3.2	3.17	3.19M
Soybean Tuts. 46.325.			
Total open interest Tuts. 184,958, 0			
from Mon.			
<b>SOYBEANS</b>			
S&M bush, dollars per bu.			
Jan	6.92	6.97	6.85
Mar	7.17	7.20M	7.05
May	7.27	7.29M	7.13M
Jul	7.52	7.55	7.44M, 7.48M
Sep	7.55	7.55M	7.45M
Dec	7.61	7.61	7.53
Nov	7.65	7.69	7.58M, 7.62M
Jan	7.64	7.64M	7.53
Soybean Tuts. 36.425.			
Total open interest Tuts. 177,078, 0			
from Mon.			
<b>SOYBEAN MEAL</b>			
100 lbs; dollars per 100			
Jan	199.50	199.60	196.18
Mar	202.00	202.00	197.48
May	205.00	205.00	200.00
Jul	204.50	204.50	199.25
Sep	207.00	207.00	203.00
Oct	206.00	206.00	203.00
Nov	208.00	208.00	207.00
Dec	210.00	210.00	208.00
Jan	210.00	210.00	211.25
Soybean Tuts. 7.743.			
Total open interest Tuts. 54,403, 0			
from Mon.			
<b>SOYBEAN OIL</b>			
S&M bush, dollars per 100 lbs			
Jan	26.88	26.92	26.73
Mar	27.00	27.00	26.73

## U.S. Commodity Prices

<b>E HOGS</b>	<b>DUTCH GUILDER, \$ per c</b>
19 cents per lb.	No open contracts

42.30	42.75	42.60	42.35	- 15
42.70	43.75	44.75	- 25	- 15
43.40	43.40	43.40	43.40	- 15
44.80	44.90	44.10	44.65	- 40
45.20	45.40	45.20	45.25	- 20
45.20	45.20	44.10	44.35	- 15
45.30	45.30	44.80	44.80	- 20
45.40	45.70	44.40	44.75	- 45

Est. sales 8:57; 10:00 Tues. 8:55.  
 Total open interest Tues. 22,354, up 263

**10K BELLIES**  
 10K lbs. cents per lb.

55.50	56.00	54.87	54.47	+ 20
55.50	55.72	54.40	55.05	+ 20
55.50	55.72	54.00	54.07	+ 20
55.50	55.72	53.62	53.67	+ 20
55.50	55.70	53.50	54.45	- 15

Est. sales 8:43; 10:00 Tues. 8:57.  
 Total open interest Tues. 22,277, up 1,351  
 in Mon.

**20 BROTHERS**  
 20 lbs. cents per lb.

44.87	44.10	44.87	44.10	- 15
45.00	44.70	43.10	43.35	- 15
45.00	44.40	44.90	44.90	- 15
45.00	44.65	44.65	44.65	- 10
45.00	44.50	44.50	44.50	- 10
45.00	44.50	44.50	44.50	- 10

Est. sales 1:51.  
 Total open interest Tues. 1,025, off 58 from Mon.

**HELL EGGS**  
 50 lbs. cents per dz.

61.75	62.10	61.75	61.85	- 05
59.95	59.95	59.60	59.40	+ 55

Est. sales 1:16; 2:00 Tues. 5:4.  
 Total open interest Tues. 246, off 4 from Mon.

**MASHIN**  
 1000 lbs. lb.

22.00	22.40	22.00	22.40	+ 210
22.00	22.10	21.70	21.70	+ 290
21.50	21.70	21.40	21.70	+ 180
21.50	21.80	21.50	21.50	+ 130
21.50	21.10	20.90	21.50	+ 140

Est. sales 1:57; 2:00 Tues. 1:22.  
 Total open interest Tues. 11,719, up 218

**NEW YORK**  
 November 27

Open High

**MAINE POTATOES**  
 100 lbs. cents per lb.

Nov	7.00
Dec	8.75
Mar	9.75
Apr	9.75

Est. sales 11:00; 1:00 Tues. 1:00.  
 Total open interest Tues. 200.

**COFFEE C**  
 35,000 lbs. cents per lb.

Nov	24.00
Dec	24.00
Mar	24.00
Apr	24.00
May	24.00
Jun	24.00
Jul	24.00
Aug	24.00
Sep	24.00
Oct	24.00
Nov	24.00

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
<b>COPPER</b>					
25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	102.00	102.50	100.50	102.00	+1.48

Class	Orig.	Sec	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Jon		101.70	101.70	100.10	100.90	+1.05	
Mar		101.00	101.00	100.00	100.90	+1.45	
May		101.20	101.40	99.30	100.65	+1.61	

[illegible]

Mar	24.50	24.55	25.90	24.72
May	24.50	24.50	25.81	24.03
Jul	24.55	24.45	24.80	24.07
Aug	24.45	24.45	24.05	24.12
Dec	24.45	24.45	24.10	24.12

Sep	26.85	26.85	26.10	26.12
Oct	26.40	26.40	26.10	26.10
Dec	26.50	26.50	26.30	26.30

Jan 28.45 26.35 26.27 26.21

**Sales Tons 12,570.**  
Total open interest Tons 44,615 of  
from Jan.

**OATS**  
2,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

Dec	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Jan	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Feb	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Mar	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Apr	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
May	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Jun	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Jul	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Aug	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Sep	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Oct	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47
Nov	1.47 1/4	1.47 1/4	1.46 1/4	1.47

**Sales Tons 827.**  
Total open interest Tons 5,628 of 26  
from Jan.

**LIVE BEEF CATTLE**  
40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Dec	71.90	72.28	71.59	71.25
Jan	72.25	72.58	71.77	72.47
Feb	72.58	72.90	72.15	72.87
Mar	72.90	73.22	72.45	73.15
Apr	73.22	73.54	72.85	73.43
May	73.54	73.86	73.15	73.71
Jun	73.86	74.18	73.45	74.00
Jul	74.18	74.50	74.05	74.35
Aug	74.50	74.82	74.35	74.65
Sep	74.82	75.14	74.65	74.95
Oct	75.14	75.46	75.00	75.25
Nov	75.46	75.78	75.31	75.55
Dec	75.78	76.10	75.63	75.85

**Est. sales 25,132; sales Tons 20,534.**  
Total open interest Tons 61,228, of  
from Jan.

**FEEDER CATTLE**  
42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

Dec	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Jan	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Feb	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Mar	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Apr	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
May	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Jun	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Jul	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Aug	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Sep	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Oct	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Nov	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20
Dec	87.50	87.50	87.50	87.20

**Est. sales 1,954; sales Tons 2,094.**  
Total open interest Tons 11,596, of  
from Jan.

**London Metals Market**

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)  
(Silver in pence per tray ounce)

	Today	Prev
	Bid Asked	Bid
Copper wire bars:		
Spot	991.00 994.00	994.00

3 months	1,503.00	1,504.00	1,504.00
Cathodes: spot	969.00	972.00	971.00
3 months	982.00	984.00	985.00

Tin: spot	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,440.00
3 months	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,280.00
6 months	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,280.00
3 months	550.00	550.00	540.00
6 months	550.00	550.00	540.00
23oz: spot	308.00	312.00	310.00
3 months	308.00	312.00	310.00
6 months	308.00	312.00	310.00
3 months	775.00	780.00	745.00
6 months	775.00	780.00	745.00
Aluminum: spot	884.00	887.00	880.00
3 months	884.00	887.00	880.00
Nickel: spot	2,600.00	2,600.00	2,600.00
3 months	2,750.00	2,600.00	2,700.00

## London Commodity

(Pounds in sterling per metric ton)

November 17, 1977

	High	Low	Clean (85-140)	Prev. C
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Dec	74.00	74.00	73.00	74.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jan	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Feb	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Mar	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Apr	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Dec	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
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May	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jun	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Jul	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Aug	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Sep	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Oct	73.00	73.00	72.00	73.00
Nov	73.00			

## Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)  
November 21, 1977.

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)
<b>SUGAR</b>			
Mar	14.63	1.565	14.54 14.57
May	14.57	1.565	14.49 14.53
July	N.T.	N.T.	14.55 14.70
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	14.65 14.75
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	14.60 14.90
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	14.75 14.90
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	14.60 1.710
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1.700 1.720
<b>68 lbs lots</b>			
<b>COCOA</b>			
Dec	1.915	1.900	1.905 1.908
Mar	1.920	1.900	1.905 1.914
May	N.T.	N.T.	1.920 1.934
July	N.T.	N.T.	1.900 -
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1.905 1.925
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1.930 1.950
<b>44 lbs lots</b>			

WOOD	Est. sales 2,800; sales T
12 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.	Total open interest Tue
185.00 185.90 183.80 + .30	Mon.
187.50 189.00 184.00 + .58	SINGAR NO. 11

789.30	191.00	189.00	191.00	+1.18
792.70	193.00	191.50	193.00	+ .50
193.50	194.50	193.00	193.50	-

[illegible]

**Cash Price**  
**November 2**

78-29	79-19	78-23	79-19	+18	Commodity and unit
79-14	80-08	79-09	80-09	+11	FOODS
80-02	81-01	80-01	81-01	+12	

[illegible]

# Tokyo Exchange

November 21, 1979

Yan	Yan
CNA Inc	GrayDru
Comp Soup	GrtLake
CentSo West	Hayes AI
CHL	West Int

Mitsubishi Chem.	150	Mitsubishi Heavy Ind.	162	Chrysler	Idaho Power
Mitsubishi Glass	366	Mitsubishi Chem.	175	Chrysler wt	Ill. Power

[illegible]

**NYSE Falls**

Moderately

15.55	+0.50
15.50	+0.50
15.50	+0.50
15.50	+0.50
15.49	+0.50
15.40	+0.50

21.401.  
84.213, up 500

75	123.36	-1.45
50	137.60	+0.40
50	134.70	+0.75
50	138.50	+0.80
50	138.94	+1.75

1.225.  
84.44, off 56 from

50	75.85	+1.65
50	94.15	+2.50
50	77.50	+1.10
50	96.50	+0.95
50	92.25	+0.55
50	96.75	+0.75

84.022, up 84 from

55	68.98	+0.43
52	70.71	+0.71
50	72.62	+0.61
50	73.80	+0.61
50	71.49	+0.40
50	73.50	+0.45
50	71.58	+0.40

8.674.  
43.963, up 132

Shipments of durable goods rose two pct in October after a decline of 0.4 percent the previous month. It

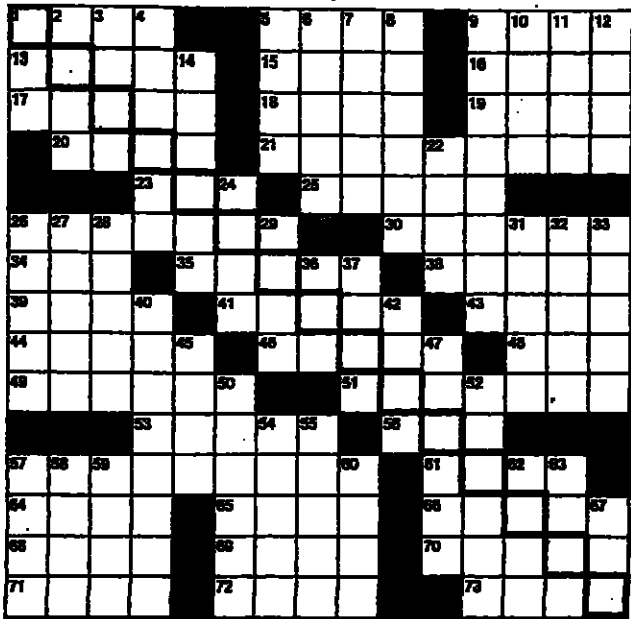
Wed Year Ago

[illegible]



## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Moleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Hyla  
5 Latin I word  
9 Stochastic  
13 Of a resistance unit  
15 Request at 4 Down  
16 Expounder on roast pig  
17 Grand or baby grand  
18 Whit  
19 Huck or Mickey  
20 — account (never)  
21 Serving at 4 Down  
23 Make ends meet, with "out"  
25 Thalia's sister  
26 Daily newspaper statistic  
28 State in the Great Basin  
34 Brazilian timber tree  
35 Tidal flood  
36 State college at Ogden, Utah  
37 Aerosol can  
41 Paragon of patience  
43 Enlarge, as a hole

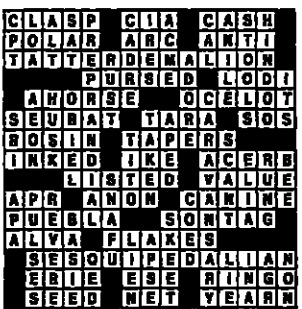
## DOWN

- 44 City on the Allegheny  
46 Celestial flare-up  
48 "These — the times —"  
49 Paine  
48 Standby at 4 Down  
51 Hollered uncle  
53 Precise  
54 Scottish skiing surface  
57 Postprandial problem  
61 S-shaped molding  
64 Italian bell town  
65 Jane Fonda's "Kluge" role  
66 "Barnaby"  
68 Mystical poem  
69 Fern and Gabor  
70 Lend — (listen)  
71 Pumpkin and mince  
72 Soaks flax  
73 Griffith

## DOWN

- 1 Kind of round  
2 Wheeling's river  
3 — for All Seasons

## Solution to Previous Puzzle

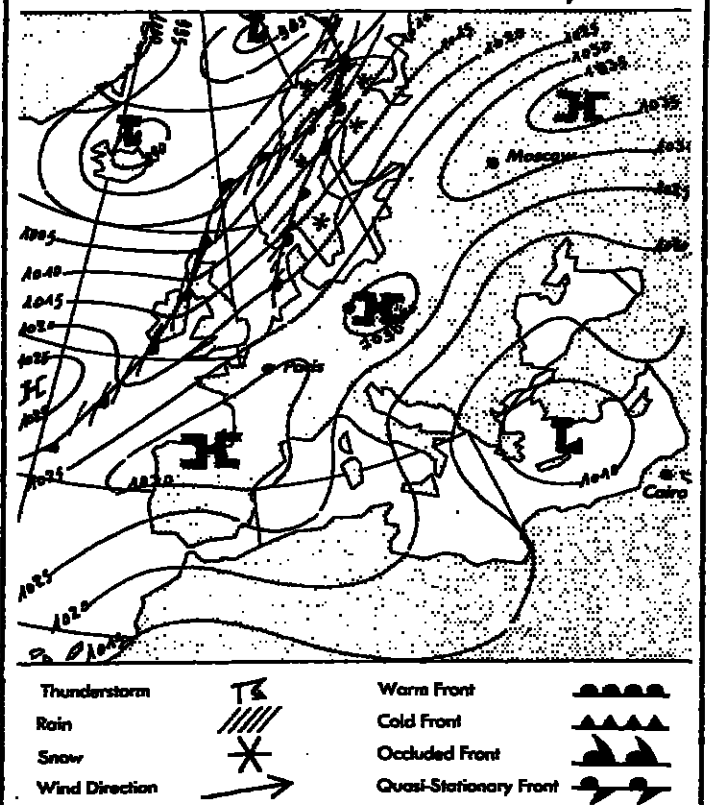


## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALBUQUERQUE	18	44	Fair	MADRID	11	51	Fair
ANN ARBOR	7	44	Misty	MIAMI	27	77	Fair
ANNE ARBOR	13	55	Cloudy	MILAN	9	48	Misty
ATLANTA	18	64	Cloudy	MONTREAL	4	40	Fair
BELT	26	78	Misty	MOSCOW	1	34	Rain
BELGRADE	5	41	Rain	MUNICH	12	54	Fair
BERLIN	4	39	Rain	NEW YORK	12	54	Fair
BIRMINGHAM	6	43	Cloudy	OSLO	1	34	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	6	42	Rain	PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
CARACAS	16	60	Cloudy	PRAGUE	2	36	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	4	39	Overcast	ROME	12	54	Fair
COSTA MESA	28	82	Fair	SOFIA	1	34	Overcast
DUBLIN	13	55	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	1	34	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	51	Overcast	TEHRAN	1	34	Overcast
FLORENCE	12	54	Fair	TEL AVIV	21	70	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	5	41	Overcast	TOKYO	13	55	Rain
GENEVA	5	41	Overcast	TUNIS	12	54	Cloudy
HELSINKI	7	45	Misty	VIENNA	12	54	Rain
HOUSTON	24	76	Cloudy	WARSAW	3	37	Rain
ISTANBUL	15	59	Rain	WASHINGTON	16	61	Fair
LAS PALMAS	22	71	Fair	ZURICH	3	37	Misty
LONDON	9	48	Fog				
LOS ANGELES	18	65	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT, all other cities at 0000 GMT.)

## Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



## Endangered Species: Oxford Yank May Get Sad Lesson in Economics

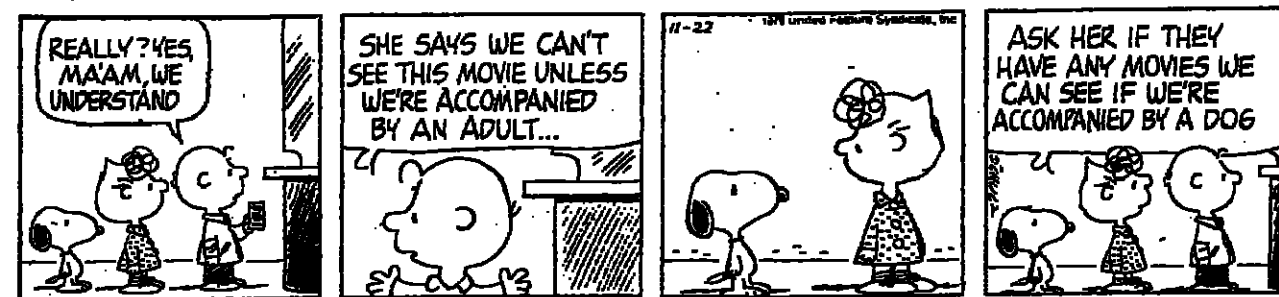
OXFORD, England, Nov. 21 (UPI) — The Yank at Oxford may be an endangered species.

In a move to cut public expenditures, the government has increased fees for overseas students by 33 percent this year and has promised an additional boost of 100 percent in September, 1980.

That will raise the cost of an education at Oxford — and at all of Britain's publicly owned universities and colleges — about \$4,000 a year for humanities and \$10,000 for medical, dentistry and veterinary studies, by far the most expensive in Europe.

There are about 600 Americans a year at Oxford, mostly graduate students, of whom more than 100 are supported by Rhodes, Marshall and Fulbright scholarships. None of these groups has decided how it will respond if the proposed hikes go through, but there are worries that the number of Americans at Oxford will be sharply reduced.

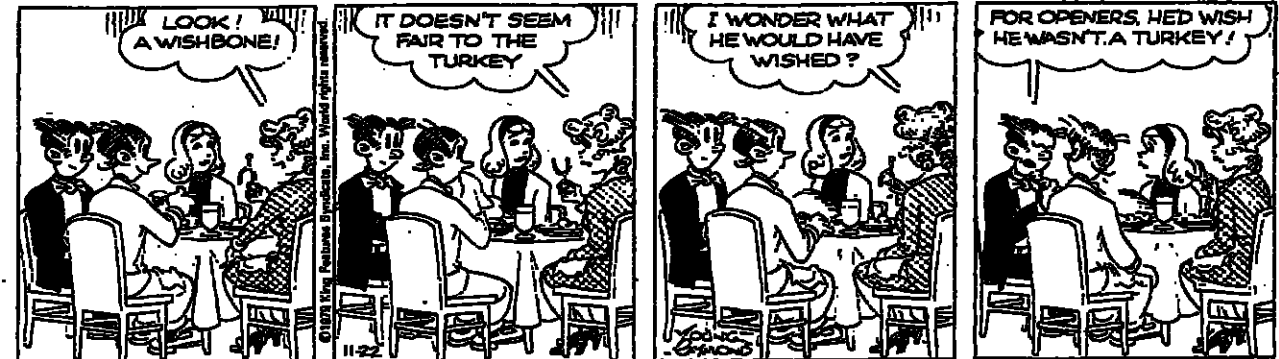
## PEANUTS



## B.C.



## BLONDIE



## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



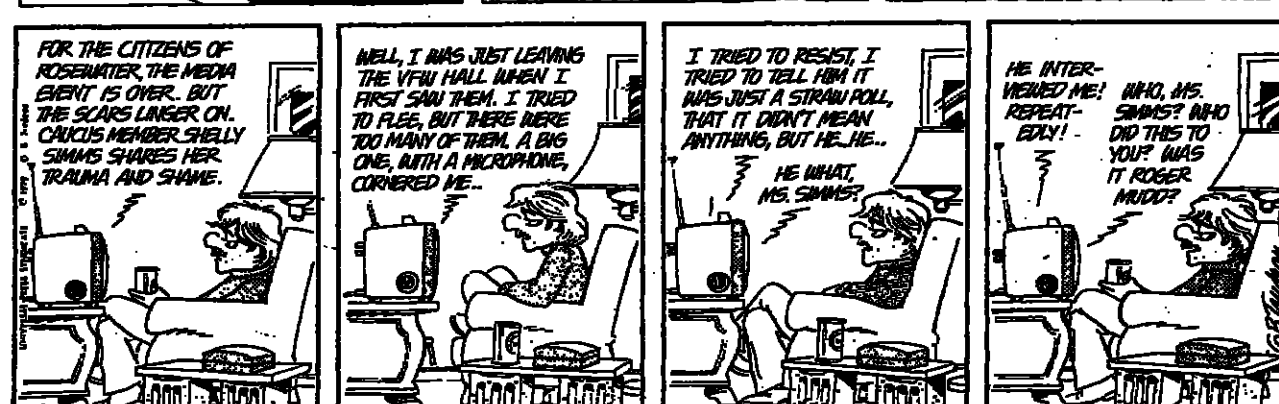
## WIZARD OF ID



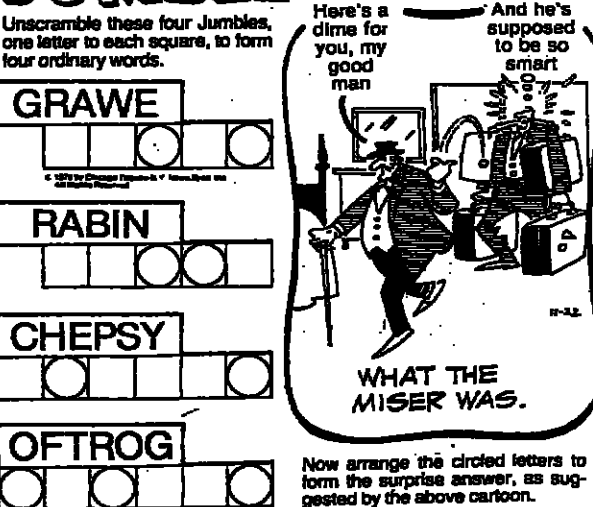
## REX MORGAN



## DOONESBURY



## JUMBLE



Answer: A MAN OF (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: OCCUR AGLow EITHER JUGGLE  
Answer: What he said when he picked up this hot line — "OUCH"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"  
"Printed in Great Britain"

## BOOKS

## ON THE EDGE OF THE CLIFF

By V.S. Pritchett. Random House. 179 pp. \$8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AS I perceive him from his books, V.S. Pritchett must be one of the most pleasant men in the world. The photograph on the dust jacket of "On the Edge of the Cliff" shows a face with more humanity in it than a dozen thick novels. Why, he is even wearing a splendid tie.

His biographies of Balzac and Turgenev are good, and so are his memoirs. I enjoyed his travel books and his literary criticism. Altogether, there is enormous satisfaction in contemplating Pritchett, who, at 79, is still triumphantly alive and working.

I only wish I could like his short stories, which have become his chief claim to fame. After reading them, I feel sad and somehow disappointed in myself. They, too, are generally pleasant in their way, and haphazardly piled with humanity.

Should stories be so pleasant? I ask myself in the absurd way one is forced to write about Pritchett. Is John Cheever pleasant? Or John Updike? Bernard Malamud? Was Faulkner pleasant in his stories?

Perhaps the word should be disarming. Pritchett's stories are disarming. But again one asks: Should a story disarm? Shouldn't it rather arm us with whatever it is we need to know in the interests of our vulnerability?

He fiddles while literature burns, and one wants to say, "Good for him" — but is it good for us? What is one to do with this improvised benignity, this sunny mellowness that only occasionally rises into art?

If one gave Pritchett the benefit of the doubt, if one assumed that his untidy stories cohered in some round-about way, what then? Even if they worked, they would not be enough.

"On the Edge of the Cliff," the title story and probably the author's favorite, is about a "seventyish" professor and his 25-year-old mistress. "When young girls turned into women," Pritchett writes about the professor, "they lost his interest. He had always lived for reverence."

Well, one grants reluctantly, there are possibilities for pathos here. But there are difficulties, too. What's the matter with the professor that women lose his interest? What kind of reveries does he live for? Haven't we met this man be-

fore, under less favorable conditions?

If there is pathos in the story, Pritchett seems almost perfectly opposed to it. When the professor breaks one of his rules and goes to see his mistress, I feel we were on the threshold of a pathetic scene, but then the author introduces into the story an amiable woman of 40, a former student of the professor, who is a young lover.

After some unproductive dithering about the woman, the professor that they must know, young lovers apart, that they low them to meet and talk, the best of it is that the professor is too simple. The story of a story is the complexity of promise or threat. There is enough dimension here.

"A Family Man" is about a die-aged husband who also is a young mistress. As the story of his wife visits his mistress and causes her to scribble a beautiful, she is not, and this sudden values him, as well as the mistress's eyes. Up to here, development is reasonably using.

But then it turns out that the band is having an affair with a woman as well. Pritchett's story with miscellaneous circumstances, and the original loses its tension. It is an amusing so many multiplying considerations, to feel for anyone.

"The Fig Tree," the last story in "On the Edge of the Cliff," is the best of the lot. After a faint and false alarm, it ends with a man who gives his mistress a job as his business assistant, only to discover the prefers keeping his books in bed. All she needed, after all, was something to do.

Frank Kermode calls Pritchett "the finest English writer alive writes a better sentence not sure about his sentences could quote a few but he is, as these gentlemen say. So, long live V.S. Pritchett!"

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

## THE DOG OF THE SOUTH

By Charles Portis. Knopf. 245 pp. \$8.95.

By Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IT'S been more than 10 years since Charles Portis published his last novel, "True Grit," which followed by only a year or two his first one, "No Remorse." But despite this unaccountable lapse of creative time — this intrusion of what one of Portis' characters would doubtless solemnize as his "Silent Years" — his fictional world does not at first appear to have changed very much in the interval. If "No Remorse" hit the road to collect \$70 owed to him by a Marine buddy in New York, and Matty Ross hired Rooster Cogburn and LeBoeuf to track down the dirty warms to killed her daddy, then the narrator of "The Dog of the South," Raymond E. Midge of Little Rock, Ark., also has his quest.

It seems that Guy Dupree, the twerp, has run off with Raymond's wife, Norma, as well as his Torino, his Texaco and American Express cards, and his tape-recording of the "famous lecture," by Ole Miss' Dr. Buddy Casey, on the Steps of Vicksburg, which Raymond never tired of listening to while shaving or "when Norma and I went for a drive... such are his riches."

But as one gets further into "The Dog of the South" — whose title is taken from the name painted on the side of Symes' broken-down campaigner — but could just as well refer to three or four of the novel's characters — one detects a change from Portis' earlier novels. At first I thought it was simply that his storytelling sense had faltered — that having gotten Ray and Symes to their destinations in British Honduras, where Symes collapses into a sickbed in his mother's church-mission and Ray finds Guy Dupree without Norma, Portis plainly didn't know what to do with them next. But then why would the novel go on being funny and appealing if Portis had really run out of gas?

Then it dawned on me that hadn't been away visiting Normans during the past decade the rest of us, he'd been enjoying the social chaos of the '60s and '70s. So if one sensed "wood" and "True Grit" that was returning to the homopatrias of the Arkansas roads, a stint as London correspondent, The New York Herald Tribune in "The Dog of the South" one discovers that even if you come again, home doesn't seem same.

This may seem a little heavy on a book as light as "The Dog of the South." Still, the social of the '60s does raise its headlives of Portis' characters. Dupree hadn't gone into politics writing abusive and threatening letters to the president, signed "The Dog-Faced Boy" and "King Punk," he would never been in a position to jump bail his arrest and take off with his And if the '60s hadn't happened there would never have been collection of drifters, dreamers, dopers who combine to find Raymond's purpose once he's British Honduras.

In the end, Raymond does Norma back (though not his 1 no), but after a while she gets less and takes off for Memphis, where she gets a job "something at a television station." Raymond concludes, "It's only miles to Memphis, but I didn't after her again." That may be like mild resignation, but when you have to see it in a stark, in fact, you have to conclude this ending that Portis has straight from his Silent Years his Bitter Period.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truesdell

ON the diagramed deal, South's rebid of two no-trump was slightly unorthodox, but entirely reasonable. He expected West to lead a major suit, but unfortunately for him the diamond deuce appeared on the table.

In the traditional style, the lead would be the fourth-best three spot, but East-West favored "attitude leads." Low card implies some strength in the suit and a desire to have it continued, while a high spot carries the converse message.

East won the first trick with the queen and noted the appearance of the ten. He felt sure about the diamond situation, for his partner would hardly have attacked dummy's suit with a four-card holding.

The obvious play was to continue with the diamond king, but he could not be confident that his partner would shift to a heart when he won the third round with the ace. He therefore hit upon an imaginative alternative by returning the four.

West cooperated by playing the eight and it was all over when dummy's jack won. South ran his tricks and took a heart finesse, which was a bit of a surprise.

If South had read the position correctly, he could have come brilliantly by refusing to win second trick with the diamond king. But he would still have been ed by a heart shift.

NORTH  
♠ Q972  
♥ A4  
♦ A5  
♣ J107

WEST  
♠ 86  
♥ 9853  
♦ A9832  
♣ 84

EAST  
♠ A543  
♥ K1082  
♦ KQ4  
♣ 83

SOUTH (D)  
♠ KJ10  
♥ QJ7  
♦ 10  
♣ AKQ52

East and West were vulnerable.

bidding:  
South West North  
1st Pass Pass 1st Pass  
2nd Pass Pass 2nd Pass  
3rd Pass Pass 3rd Pass  
4th Pass Pass 4th Pass

West led the diamond two.

## DENNIS THE MENACE









